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REPORT

ON

INDIANS TAXED AND INDIANS NOT TAXED

IN

THE UNITED STATES

(EXCEPT ALASKA)

AT THE

ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.



WASHINGTON, D. C.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

ELY

INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED: 1890

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1894.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report upon Indians Taxed and Indians not Taxed, prepared under authority of the following provision of the census law: "The Superintendent of Census may employ special agents or other means to make an enumeration of all Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable, classifying them as to Indians taxed and Indians not taxed".

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

Commissioner of Labor in charge.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to 1846 there was no general law for taking a census of the Indians within the United States. Thomas Jefferson in 1782 gave a careful analysis of the location of tribes and their numbers in the United States, which then comprised only the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Floridas.

It will be noticed that Mr. Jefferson made two lists: one of Indians beyond the United States of that date, part of whom were in territory which is still outside the United States, based upon the estimates of Croghan, Bouquet, and Hutchins, and a second of Indians within the limits of the United States as bounded in 1782 based upon the estimates of the authorities above named and Dodge. In his "Notes on Virginia", he writes of the Indian tribes as follows:

I will now proceed to state the nations and numbers of the aborigines which still exist in a respectable and independent form. And as their undefined boundaries would render it difficult to specify those only which may be within any certain limits, and it may not be unacceptable to present a more general view of them, I will reduce within the form of a catalogue all those within and circumjacent to the United States whose names and numbers have come to my notice. These are taken from four different lists, the first of which was given in the year 1759 to General Stanwix by George Croghan, deputy agent for Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson; the second was drawn up by a French trader of considerable note, resident among the Indians many years, and annexed to Colonel Bouquet's printed account of his expedition in 1764; the third was made out by Captain Hutchins, who visited most of the tribes, by order, for the purpose of learning their numbers in 1768; and the fourth by John Dodge, an Indian trader, in 1779, except the numbers marked *, which are from other information.

INDIANS NORTHWARD AND WESTWARD OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1782 (THOMAS JEFFERSON).

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Croghan, 1759.	Bouquet, 1764.	Hutchins, 1768.	Where they reside.
Total	10,400	31,630	10,750	
Oswegatchies			100	At Swagatchy, on the river St. Lawrence.
Connasedagoes			300	Near Montreal.
Cohumewagoes		200		
Orondocs			100	Near Trois Rivières.
Abenakies		350	150	
Little Algonquins			100	
Michmecs		700		River St. Lawrence.
Amelstics		550		
Chalas		130		
Nipissins		400		Towards the heads of the Ottawas river.
Algonquins		300		
Round Heads		2,500		Rivière aux Totes Boules on the east side of Lake Superior.
Messasagues		2,000		Lakes Huron and Superior.
Christinaux Kris		2,000		Lake Christinaux.
Assinaboos		1,500		Lake Assinaboos.
Blanes, or Barbus		1,500		
Sioux of the Meadows	10,000	2,500	10,000	On the heads of the Mississippi and westward of that river.
Sioux of the Woods		1,800		
Sioux				
Ajoncs		1,100		North of the Padoucas.
Panis, white		2,000		South of the Missouri.
Panis, freckled		1,700		
Padoucas		500		
Grandes eaux		1,000		South of the Missouri.
Cansas		1,000		
Osages		900		
Missouris	400	3,000		On the river Missouri.
Arkansas		2,000		On the river Arkansas.
Caoutas		700		East of the Alghanous.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIANS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 172 (THOMAS JEFFERSON).

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Croghan, 1759.	Donquet, 1761.	Hutchins, 1768.	Dodge, 1779.	Where they reside.
Total	9, 100	23, 330	25, 080	11, 050	
Mohocks			160	100	Mohocks river.
Oneidas		1, 550	300	400	East side of Oneida lake and head branches of Susquehanna.
Tuscororas			200		Between the Oneidas and Onondagoes.
Onondagoes			260	230	Near Onondago lake.
Cayugas			200	220	On the Cayuga lake, near the north branch of Susquehanna.
Senecas			1, 000	650	On the waters of Susquehanna, of Ontario, and the heads of the Ohio.
Aughquaghas			150		East branch of Susquehanna and on Aughquagah.
Nanticoes			100		Utsanango, Chaghtnet, and Owegy, on the east branch of Susquehanna.
Mohicans			100		In the same parts.
Conoies			30		
Sapoonies			30		At Diahago and other villages up the north branch of Susquehanna.
Munsies			150	*150	
Delawares, or Linnelinopies			150		Between Ohio and Lake Erie and the branches of Beaver creek, Cayahoga, and Muskingum.
Delawares, or Linnelinopies	600	600	600	*500	
Shawnees	500	400	300	300	Sioto and the branches of Muskingum.
Mingoes				60	On a branch of Sioto.
Onisconsings		350			Onisconsing river.
Kickapous	600	300		250	On Lake Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi.
Otogamies, Foxes					
Muscutens		500			
Miscotinus			4, 000		
Outinnes					
Muskutakies	200	250		250	On the eastern heads of the Mississippi and the islands of Lake Superior.
Soix, Eastern				500	
			Galphin, 1768.		
Cherokeees	1, 500	2, 500	3, 000		Western parts of North Carolina.
Chickasaws		750	500		Western parts of Georgia.
Catawbas		150			On the Catawba river in South Carolina.
Chactaws	2, 000	4, 500	6, 000		Western parts of Georgia.
Upper Creeks					
Lower Creeks		1, 180	3, 000		
Natchez		150			Alabama river, in the western parts of Georgia.
Alibamons		600			
Mohicans				*60	Near Sandusky.
Columnewagos			300		Near Fort St. Joseph's and Detroit.
Wyandots	300	300		180	
Wyandots			250		Miami river, near Fort Miami.
Twightwees	300		250		Miami river, about Fort St. Joseph.
Miamis		350		300	
Oulatonons	200	400	300	*300	On the banks of the Wabash, near Fort Oulatonon.
Piankishas	300	250	300	*400	
Shakies			200		
Kaskaskias	400	000	300		Near Kaskaskia.
Illinois			300		Near Cahokia. Query: if not the same with the Mitchiganis?
Piorias		800			On the Illinois river, called Pianrias, but supposed to mean Piorias.
Pontotamies		350	300	450	Near Fort St. Joseph's and Fort Detroit.
Ottawas			550	*300	
Chippawas					On Saginaw bay of Lake Huron.
Ottawas			200		
Chippawas			400		Near Michillimackinae.
Ottawas	2, 000	5, 000	250	5, 450	
Chippawas			400		Near Fort St. Mary's, on Lake Superior.
Chippawas					Several other villages along the banks of Lake Superior; numbers unknown.
Chippawas					Near Puans bay, on Lake Michigan.
Shakies	200	*400	550		
Mynouamies					

Mr. Jefferson did not combine his compiled estimates into any total. Other estimates and counts made from time to time are outlined in the following statement:

ESTIMATES AND CENSUSES OF INDIANS: 1789-1890.

1789. Estimate of the Secretary of War	76,000
1790-1791. Estimate of Gilbert Inlay	60,000
1822. Report of Jedediah Morse on Indian Affairs	471,417
1825. Report of Secretary of War	5129,366
1829. Report of Secretary of War	312,930
1832. Estimate of Samuel J. Drake	293,933
1834. Report of Secretary of War	312,610
1836. Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	253,464
1837. Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	302,498
1850. Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	388,229
1853. Report of United States Census, 1850	400,764
1860. Report of United States Census	330,421
1867. Report of Hon. N. G. Taylor (exclusive of citizen Indians)	306,925
1870. Report of United States Census	313,712
1880. Report of United States Census and Indian Office	306,543
1890. Report of United States Census	248,253

a This included Texas, not then in the United States.

b Indians of extreme west apparently not included. See note, page 16.

c The Indian population by this count foots up 306,925, but by an apparent clerical error was printed as 306,475.

The estimate made by the Secretary of War in 1789 applied to the same territory as covered by Mr. Jefferson's compilation for Indians within the limits of the United States as bounded in 1782.

Gilbert Inlay, in his book "Topographical Description of the Western Territory", London, 1797, refers to the tables of Indian population given as estimates by Croghan, Bouquet, Hutchins, Dodge, Carver, and other writers, and gives the Indians of the country "from the Gulf of Mexico on both sides of the Mississippi, and from thence to the Missouri and between that river and Santa Fe, at less than 60,000".

The report of Special Commissioner Jedediah Morse, in 1822-1824, pages 107-113, was the first listing of the Indian population north of Mexico and to the British line. A large part of the territory considered was the present state of Texas, not then in the United States.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1822.

The following table, from the report of Rev. Jedediah Morse, special United States Indian commissioner, June 6, 1822, shows all the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States at that time, including a few tribes not in the United States, but bordering on the northern and southern boundaries related to or intermingling with them, the number of each tribe, the places of their residence, and the pages of the report where the tribes are described. The report gives the names of about 230 tribes, tentative, of course, with a total population of 471,417.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1822 (JEDEDIAH MORSE).

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Number.	PAGE IN REPORT AND APPENDIX WHERE EACH TRIBE IS DESCRIBED.		Places of residence and remarks.
		Report.	Appendix.	
New England states	2,520			
Maine:				
St. Johns Indians	300		64	On St. Johns river, Meductie point, 66 miles above Fredericton, in New Brunswick. Supposed to be a mixture of the Esquimaux with other Indians and white people, principally French.
Passamaquoddies	379		65	Pleasant point, on Seodic river, town of Perry, 5 miles north of Eastport.
Penobscots	277		65	Indian Old Town, Penobscot river, 12 miles above Bangor.
Massachusetts:				
Marshpee	320		68	At Marshpee, 78 miles southeast of Boston, Barnstable county.
Herring Pond	49		68	At Sandwich, 14 miles from Marshpee.
Marthas Vineyard (<i>a</i>)	340		68	Island on the south coast of Massachusetts, southeast of Boston.
Troy	50		68	In Troy, 50 miles south of Boston, Bristol county.
Rhode Island:				
Narragansett	420		73	In Charlestown, 40 miles southwest of Providence.
Connecticut:				
Mohegan (<i>a</i>)	300		74	In Montville, New London county, between New London and Norwich, on Thames river.
Stonington	50		75	In Stonington, southeast corner of Connecticut.
Groton	50		75	In Groton adjoining Stonington.

a The numbers in these tribes are conjectural, no particular account of them having been received.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1822 (JEDEDIAH MORSE)—Continued.

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Number.	PAGE IN REPORT AND APPENDIX WHERE EACH TRIBE IS DESCRIBED.		Places of residence and remarks.
		Report.	Appendix.	
New York	5, 184			
Montauk Indians	300		75	At Montauk point, east end of Long island, New York.
Brotherton (a)	400	24	70	Near Oneida lake.
Stockbridge (a)	438		77, 85	At New Stockbridge, 7 miles south of Oneida Castle.
Oneidas (a)	1, 031		86	At Oneida Castle, near Oneida lake.
Tuscaroras	314		77	At Lewiston, near Lake Ontario.
Onondagas	220		323	In Onondaga Hollow, near Onondaga lake.
Senecas and Onondagas	597		77, 84, 87, 93	On the Alleghany river, bordering on Pennsylvania.
Senecas and Delawares	389		77, 84, 87, 93	At Cattaraugus, in the county of this name.
Senecas and Delawares	340		77, 84	At Tonawanda, between Batavia and Buffalo.
Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas	700		77, 84	At Buffalo, 3 miles east of Lake Erie.
Senecas and a few of other tribes	450		77, 84	On 5 small reservations on Genesee river and at Oil creek.
Pennsylvania:				
Munsees, Delawares, Sapponoes				30 years ago there were of these tribes in this state about 1,300 souls. Of the number now remaining, of their condition, and of the places of their abode, no information has been received.
Ohio	2, 407			
Wyandots	304		91-94	Upper Sandusky, on Sandusky river, 44 miles south of Sandusky bay.
Wyandots	44		91-94	Zanes, Mad river, on the headwaters of the Great Miami of Ohio.
Wyandots	97		91-94	Fort Finley, waters of the Auglaise, on Halls road.
Wyandots	97		91-94	Solomons town, on the Great Miami of Ohio.
Shawnees	559		92	Wapaghkonetta, 27 miles north of Piqua.
Shawnees	72		92	Hog creek, 10 miles north of Wapaghkonetta.
Shawnees	160		92	Lewiston, 35 miles northeast of Piqua.
Senecas	348		93	Seneca town, Sandusky river, between Upper and Lower Sandusky.
Senecas	203		93	Lewiston, 35 miles northeast of Piqua.
Delawares	80		90	Upper Sandusky, Sandusky river.
Mohawks	57			Honey creek, near Upper Sandusky, Sandusky river.
Ottawas	107		93	Auglaise river, 45 miles north of Wapaghkonetta.
Ottawas	61		93	12 miles west of Fort Defiance.
Ottawas	56		93	Rock de Beauf, near the rapids of Miami of Lake Erie.
Ottawas	150		93	Not stationary, about Miami bay, on south shore Lake Erie.
Michigan and Northwest territories	28, 380			
Wyandots	37		18	On Huron river, 30 miles from Detroit, Michigan territory.
Pottawattamies	100			On Huron river, Michigan territory.
Chippawas	5, 609		19	On Saginaw bay, river, and vicinity.
Ottawas	62, 873		23	Along the east shore of Lake Michigan, on the rivers, in 11 villages.
Chippawas (c)	8, 335		26-46	From Mackinaw, west along the shore of Lake Superior to the Mississippi, 10 settlements.
Chippawas and Ottawas	1, 600		50	In villages scattered from the south side of Lake Superior, along the west side of Green bay and Michigan lake, to Chicago.
Menominees	3, 900		47-58	In a number of villages on Winnebago lake, Fox river, Green bay, and Menominee river.
Winnebagoes (d)	5, 800		48-50	In the river country, on Winnebago lake, and southwest of it to the Mississippi.
Indiana and Illinois	17, 000			
Delawares, Munsees, Moheakunnuks, and Nanticokes	1, 700		108	On White river, in Indiana, in 5 villages, in a compass of 30 miles. This was their state in 1816. Since, their lands have all been sold and these Indians are scattered, none can tell where.
Pottawattamies	3, 400		119-140	Scattered in villages in the vicinity of Chicago, in the northern part of Indiana, on the south shore of Michigan lake, and south, near the center of Indiana.
Chippawas	500			Scattered in several villages among the Pottawattamies.
Menominees	270			On Illinois river.
Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Cahokias	30	29		Once inhabited a large part of Illinois and Indiana. In the war kindled against these tribes by the Sauks and Foxes, in revenge for the death of their chief, Pontiac, these 3 tribes were nearly exterminated. Few of them now remain. About 100 of the Peorias are settled on Current river, west of the Mississippi. Of the Kaskaskias, 30 only remain in Illinois.
Kickapoos	400	29		About the center of Illinois. They have sold all their lands and are about to remove over the Mississippi.
Miamies, Weas, and Eel River Indians	1, 400	29	119, 109	At Mississippi, about the center of Indiana, from north to south. The Weas and Eel River Indians are different bands of the Miamis.
Sauks of the Mississippi	4, 500		120-140	On both sides of the Mississippi from the Illinois river to the Wisconsin. Their hunting grounds north of Mandan.

a These tribes live within the ancient limits of the Oneida territory.

b Part of this number is a mixture of Ottawas, Chippawas, and Winnebagoes.

c Colonel Dickson, long a resident among the Chippawas, states their number residing about the Great Lake at 10,000. Others make the whole number of the tribe 30,000.

d Major O'Fallon states the number of Winnebagoes at about 4,000.

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Indiana and Illinois—Continued.				
Foxes.....	2,000		120-140	Mingled with the Sanks in the same territory.
Ioways.....	1,000		204	These Indians are mingled with the tribes last mentioned. Their principal villages are on the Ioway and La Moines rivers, the greater part west of the Mississippi.
Kickapoos.....	1,800	20		About this number of the tribe are on the territories they have lately sold, or settling themselves on their new lands east of the Great Osages.
Southern Indians on the east side of the Mississippi. (a)	65,122			
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.	5,407			
Nottaways, Pamunkeys, and Mattaponies.	{ 27 20	{ 31 31		In Southampton county, southeast part of Virginia; west side of Nottaway river.
Catawbas.....	450	32		On Catawba river, in South and North Carolina.
Seminoles and other remnants of tribes in Florida.	5,000	33	147	The places where these Indians dwell are stated in Captain Bell's letter, quoted in Appendix, page 303.
Seminoles (b).....	50,025			
Micasukies.....	1,400			30 miles north-northeast from Fort St. Mark, on a pond 14 miles long, 2 or 3 wide; land fertile, and of a beautiful aspect.
Fowl towns.....	300			12 miles east of Fort Scott; land tolerable.
Oka-toktans.....	580			Near Fort Gaines.
Uchees.....	130			Near the Mikasukey.
Ehawho-ka-les.....	150			On Apalachicola, 12 miles below Ocheese bluff.
Ocheeses.....	220			At the bluff of their name.
Tamattas.....	220			7 miles above the Ocheeses.
Attapulgas.....	220			On Little river, a branch of the Okaloquina, 15 miles above the Mikasukey path from Fort Gadsden; fine body of lands.
Telmocreeses.....	100			West side of Chattahoochee, 15 miles above the fork; good land.
Cheskitalowas.....	580			On the west side of Chattahoochee, 2 miles above the line.
Wekivas.....	250			4 miles above the Cheskitalowas.
Emussas.....	20			2 miles above the Wekivas.
Utallahs.....	670			12 miles above Fort Gaines.
Red Grounds.....	100			2 miles above the line.
Eto-husse-wakkas.....	100			3 miles above Fort Gaines.
Tatto-who-hallys.....	130			Scattered among other towns; dishonest.
Tallehassas.....	15			On the road from Okalokina to Micasukey.
Owasissas.....	100			On the eastern waters of St. Marks river.
Chohaws.....	670			On the Flint river, in the fork of Mukulley creek.
Talle-who-anas.....	210			East side of Flint river, not far from Chohaws.
Oakmulgas.....	220			East of Flint river, near the Tallowheanas.
Crocks.....	20,000	32	146	Western part of Georgia and eastern part of Alabama.
Cherokees.....	11,000	32	152-182	Northwest corner of Georgia, northeast corner of Alabama, and southeast corner of Tennessee.
Choctaws.....	25,000	33	182-200	Western part of Mississippi and eastern part of Alabama.
Chickasaws.....	3,025		200	In the north part of Mississippi.
Sioux of the Dacota or Mississippi and St. Peters river. (c)				
Tribes west of the Mississippi and north of Missouri.	33,150			
Leaf Tribe.....	600			On the Mississippi, above Prairie du Chien.
Red Wing's band.....	100			On Lake Pepin.
Little Raven's band.....	500			15 miles below St. Peters.
Pineshow's band.....	150			15 miles up the St. Peters.
Band of the Six.....	300			30 miles up the St. Peters.
Others.....	250			At Little Rapids and St. Peters.
Leaf bands.....	1,000			
Other villages.....	1,200			White Rock.
Great village of the Yonktons, branch of the Sioux.	1,000			On both sides of the Mississippi, above St. Anthony's falls.
Sioux of the Missouri:				
Tetons of the Burnt Woods.....	1,500			This band of the Sioux rove on both sides of the Missouri, White, and Teton rivers.
Teton Okandanda or Chayenne Indians.	{ 2,250		251	On both sides of the Missouri, above and below Chayenne river.
Tetons Minakenozz.....				
Tetons Saone.....	1,500			On both sides of the Missouri, below the Warrenconne river.
Yonktons of the Plains, or Big Devils.....	2,500			Rove on the heads of the Sioux, Jacques, and Red rivers.

a The Palaches, Emusses, and Kaloosas were the ancient possessors of Florida; all extinct.

b From Captain Young's manuscript journal, making a total for the southern Indians east of the Mississippi of 65,122.

c The Sioux inhabiting the Mississippi and St. Peters are less than 5,000 souls.—Major O'FALLON.

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INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1822 (JEDEDIAH MORSE)—Continued.

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Number.	PAGE IN REPORT AND APPENDIX WHERE EACH TRIBE IS DESCRIBED.		Places of residence and remarks.
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Tribes west of the Mississippi and north of Missouri—Continued.				
Sissetons	750			On the headwaters of St. Peters river.
Kristinoux, called for the sake of brevity Creeks.				
Assinibolins				
Algonquins				
Mandans	15,000			These tribes, says Mr. Harmon (who resided among them 6 years, from 1800 to 1806) dwell in a plain or prairie country, between the Mississippi, Missouri, Red, and Se-se-satch-wine rivers, extending west to the Rocky mountains, spreading from latitude 44° to 51° north. The climate is similar to that of lower Canada. Generally, throughout this tract of country, the soil is good; it has very little timber. Some of the prairies are 100 miles in length, on which not even a shrub is to be seen.
Rapid Indians			349	
Blood Indians				
Sursees				
Coutouns				
Panuch Indians	2,500			
Gros Ventres of the Prairie	2,000			
Between Missouri and Red rivers and the Mississippi and Rocky mountains.	101,072			
Shawaneese	1,383		235	Capo Girardeau and Merrihue river, near St. Louis.
Delawares	1,800		236	On Current river, east of the bend of White river.
Peorias	97			On Current river.
Piankashaws	207			On St. Francis river.
Kanzas	41,850		203	On Kansas river.
Great Osages				On Osage river.
Great Osages of the Arkansas	64,200		203	On Neozho or Grand river.
Little Osages	1,000		204	On Grand or Neozho river, of the Arkansas.
Grand Pawnees	6,000		237	On the Wolf fork of Platte river.
Pawnee Republicans	1,500		238	4 miles above the Grand Pawnees.
Pawnee Loups	2,750		238	3 miles above the Pawnee Republicans.
Otoes, Missouries, and Ioways	1,800		251, 204	On Platte river, 40 miles from its mouth.
O'Mahas	3,000		204	On Elkhorn river, 80 miles west-northwest of Council Bluffs.
Pancas	1,250		204	At the mouth of Quicksome river.
Arrapahays	10,000		253	Their territory extends from the headwaters of the Kansas river north to the Rio del Norte.
Kaninivisch	2,000		253	West of the Pawnees, on the headwaters of the Yellowstone river.
Kaninivisch	5,000			On the heads of Yellowstone river.
Staitans, or Klio Indians	500		253	Between the heads of Platte river and Rocky mountains.
Wetapluto, or Klaya Indians	1,600		253	Rave above the last mentioned.
Castahana	1,500			Supposed to be remnants of the Great Padouca nation, now under that name, extinct, who occupied the country between the upper parts of the Platte and Kansas rivers.
Cataka	375			
Dotani	200			
Chayennes, or Chions	3,200		250	On Chayenne river, above Great Bend.
Chayennes, or Chions	200		254	Head of the above river.
Kaskayas, or Bad Hearts	3,000		253	In the neighborhood of the above tribes, bordering on the Rocky mountains.
Ricaras, or Aricaras	3,500		252	On the Missouri, halfway between Great Bend and Mandan.
Mandans	1,250		252	On the Missouri, near Mandan Fort.
Minetaries	3,250		252	Halfway between Mandan and Yellowstone river, on Little Missouri.
Roving bands	20,000		252, 349	On the Missouri, near and on the east side of the Rocky mountains, including bands of the Blackfeet, Assinibolins, Crows, etc., within the present boundaries of Missouri territory.
Wate-patoes and Ryawas	900			On the Padoucas fork.
Padoucas	1,000		247	On the Padoucas river.
Pastanownas	1,500			Between the Padoucas fork and the Platte.
Ayutans, or Camarsches	8,000			Southwest of the Missouri river, near the Rocky mountains.
Blue Mud and Long Haired Indians	3,000			Between the heads of the Missouri and of the Columbia.
Cherokoes	6,000		255	On the north side of Arkansas river, 400 miles from its mouth.
Quapaws	700		236	On the south side of the Arkansas, opposite the post and Little Rock.
Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains	171,200			
Chinook Indians	1,700			12 miles from the mouth of Columbia river, north side.
Clatsop	1,300			2 miles from the mouth of Columbia river, south side.
Chilheeleesh	1,400			40 miles north of Columbia river.
Callimix	1,200			40 miles south of Columbia river, along the coast of the Pacific ocean.
Cathlamat	600			30 miles from the mouth of Columbia river.
Waakicems	400			Opposite the Cathlamats.
Hellwits (part of the tribe)	1,200			30 miles from the mouth of Columbia river, south side.
Cowlitsick (in 3 villages)	2,400			On Columbia river, 62 miles from its mouth; they dwell in 3 villages on a north creek of it, called the Cowlitsick, 200 yards wide, rapid, boatable 100 miles.
Cathlakamaps	700			80 miles from the mouth of Columbia river, at the mouth of the Wallamut, (called, incorrectly, Multnomah), south branch of Columbia river.
Cathlapootle	1,100			Opposite the Cathlakamaps, on Columbia river.

a This is Major O'Fallon's estimate.

b Mr. Sibley's estimate is 1,600.

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INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1822 (JEDEDIAH MORSE)—Continued.

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	Number.	PAGE IN REPORT AND APPENDIX WHERE EACH TRIBE IS DESCRIBED.		Places of residence and remarks.
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Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains--Continued.				
Cathlametumens.....	400			On the island in the mouth of the Wallaumat, once very powerful under the famous chief Totoleham.
Mathlanobs (erroneously called Multnomahs).....	500			At the upper end of the island above named, in the mouth of the Wallaumat. The main channel of the Wallaumat is here 500 yards wide.
Cathlapooyas.....	1,800			50 miles from the mouth of the Wallaumat, west side.
Cathlamiths.....	500			60 miles from the mouth of the Wallaumat, on the east side.
Shoshones.....	20,000			All above No. 14 on the Wallaumat are of this name. They inhabit the banks of this fine crooked river, boatable above 500 miles.
Cathlakahikits.....	900		}	At the rapids of Columbia river, the former on the north, the latter on the south side, 100 miles from its mouth.
Cathlamiths.....	900			
Chippunchiekehicks.....	600			
Cathlaskos.....	900			North side of Columbia river, in the Long Narrows, a little below the falls, 220 miles from its mouth.
Itkayemamits.....	600			On Columbia river, opposite the above.
Hellwits (part of the tribe).....	1,200			On Columbia river, north side, near the above.
Wollawalla.....				At the falls of Columbia river.
Shoshonees.....	60,000			They occupy all the country between the southern branches of Lewis river extending from the Unmatallum to the east side of the Stony mountains, on the southern part of Wallaumat river, from about 40° to 47° north latitude. A branch of this tribe of 4,000 or 5,000 reside in the spring and summer on the west fork of Lewis river, a branch of the Columbia, and in winter and fall on the Missouri.
Ootlashoot.....	400			Reside in spring and summer in the Rocky mountains on Clarke river; winter and fall, on the Missouri and its waters.
Chopunnish.....	2,000			Residing on the Kooksooskee river, below the forks, and on Cotters creek, and who sometimes pass over to the Missouri.
Pellontpalluh, band of Chopunnish.....	1,000			Reside on the Kooksooskee river, above the forks, and on the small streams which fall into that river west of the Rocky mountains and Chopunnish river, and sometimes pass over to the Missouri.
Khamooemba, band of Chopunnish.....	800			Reside on Lewis river, above the entrance of the Kooksooskee, as high up as the forks.
Yeletpoo, band of Chopunnish.....	250			Reside under the southwest mountains, on a small river called Wranum, which falls into Lewis river above the entrance of the Kooksooskee.
Willawah, band of Chopunnish.....	500			Reside on the Willawah river, which falls into Lewis river on the southwest side below the forks.
Soyenunom, band of Chopunnish.....	400			On the north side of the east fork of Lewis river from its junction to the Rocky mountains, and on Smattar creek.
Chopunnish.....	2,300			On Lewis river below the entrance of the Kooksooskee, on both sides of that river to its junction with the Columbia.
So'culk.....	2,400			On the Columbia river above the entrance of Lewis river, as high up as the entrance of Columbia river.
Chimnapum.....	1,800			On the northwest side of Columbia river, both above and below the entrance of Lewis river, and on the Taptul river, which falls into the Columbia river 15 miles above Lewis river.
Wollalla.....	1,000			On both sides of Columbia river as low as the Muscleshell rapid, and in winter pass over to the Taptul river.
Pisquitpahs.....	2,000			On the Muscleshell rapid, and on the north side of the Columbia to the commencement of the high country; this nation winter on the waters of the Taptul river.
Wahowpum.....	700			On the north branch of the Columbia, in different bands from the Pisquitpahs, as low as the River Lapage; the different bands of this nation winter on the waters of Taptul and Cataract rivers.
Eneeshuro.....	1,200			At the upper part of the Great Narrows of the Columbia, on both sides; are stationary.
Eskeleot.....	1,000			At the upper part of the Great Narrows of the Columbia, on the north side; is the great mart for all the country.
Chiluckittequaw.....	1,400			Next below the Narrows, and extending down on the north side of the Columbia to the River Labiche.
Smockshop.....	800			On the Columbia, on both sides of the entrance of the Labiche to the neighborhood of the great rapids of that river.
Shahala (nation).....				At the Grand rapids of the Columbia, extending down in different villages as low as the Wallaumat river.
Tribes Yohnh.....	2,800			Above the rapids.
Tribes Clahelallah.....				Below the rapids.
Tribes Wahelallah.....				Below all the rapids.
Tribes Neerehokiam.....	1,000			100 lodges on the south side, a few miles below, above the Wallaumat river.
Wappatoo (nation).....				
Neeheoke.....	100			On the south side of the Columbia, near Quicksand river, and opposite the Diamond island.
Shoto.....	400			On the west side of the Columbia, back of a pond and nearly opposite the entrance of the Wallaumat river.
Nemalquinner.....	200			On the northeast side of the Wallaumat river, 3 miles above its mouth.
Cathlanquahs.....	400			On the southwest side of Wappatoo island.
Clockstar.....	1,200			On a small river, which discharges itself on the southeast side of the Wappatoo island.
Clanimatas.....	200			On the southwest side of Wappatoo island.
Cathlaumups.....	450			On the main shore southwest of Wappatoo island.

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Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains—Continued.				
Channarinnamuns.....	280			On the southwest side of Wappatoo island.
Skilloot.....	2,500			On the Columbia, on each side in different villages, from the lower part of the Columbia valley as low as Sturgeon island, and on both sides of the Cowlitz river.
Killamucks.....	1,000			From the Clatsops of the coast along the southeast coast for many miles.
Lucktons.....	20			Places of abode not known.
Kahumucks.....	400			
Lukawis.....	800			
Rapid Indians, or Paw-is-tuc I-o-ne-muck.....	500		332	
Sicamies.....	1,000		334-346	A small brave tribe on the large prairies on the Missouri.
Carriers.....			342	On the Rocky mountains, near the Rapid Indians and west of them.
Facmilies.....	100		334	A general name given to the native tribes of New Caledonia.
Atenas.....				In one village on Sturats lake, on the west side of the Rocky mountains, latitude 54° 30' north, longitude 125° west, opposite the heads of the Missouri. They have other villages. The Atenas Indians are in this neighborhood.
Na-to-o-tains.....	2,000		337-347	In New Caledonia, west of Rocky mountains, on the northern border of the United States.
Flatheads.....	1,000		346	
Yonico.....	700			
Neekawtons.....	700			
Ulechs.....	150			
Yonits.....	150			
Shonstukles.....	900			
Killawats.....	500			These tribes dwell along the coast south of Columbia river, and speak the Killamuck language.
Cockkoo-ooso.....	1,500			
Shallalah.....	1,200			
Luckkarsa.....	1,200			
Hannakallal.....	000			
Killaxthoels.....	100			
Ohiltz.....	700			
Clamootomlohs.....	200			
Potonahs.....	200			
Pailah.....	200			
Quinilits.....	1,000			Indians dwelling along the coast in succession, in the order they are mentioned, north of Columbia river.
Quieetsos.....	250			
Chillates.....	150			
Calasthoels.....	200			
Quinnoschart.....	2,000			
Clarkamees.....	1,800			On a large river of the same name, which heads in Mount Jefferson and discharges itself into the Wallamut, 40 miles up that river on its northwest side. This nation has several villages on both sides of the river.
Skaddals.....	200			On Cataract river, 25 miles north of the Big Narrows.
Squannaroes.....	120			On Cataract river, below the Skaddals.
Shallattoos.....	100			On Cataract river, above the Skaddals.
Shawwappones.....	400			On the heads of Cataract and Taptul rivers.
Cutsahnin.....	1,200			On both sides of the Columbia, above the Sokulks, and on the northern branches of the Taptul river, and also on the Wahmachee river.
Lahanna.....	2,000			On both sides of the Columbia, above the entrance of Clarke river.
Coopapellar.....	1,600			On a river which falls into the Columbia north of Clarke river.
Wheelpo.....	2,500			On both sides of Clarke river, from the entrance of Lastaw to the great falls of Clarke river.
Hihighonimmo.....	1,300			From the entrance of the Lastaw into Clarke river, on both sides of the Lastaw, as high as the forks.
Lartielo.....	600			At the falls of the Lastaw river, below the great Wayton lake, on both sides of the river.
Sheetsonish.....	2,000			On a small river of the same name, which falls into the Lastaw below the falls, around the Wayton lake, and on 2 islands in it.
Micksnucksealton tribe of the Tushshepah.....	300			On Clarke river, above the great falls, in the Rocky mountains.
Hohlpos, a tribe of the Tushshepah.....	300			On Clarke river, above the Micksnucksealtons, in the Rocky mountains.
Tushshepahs and Ootlashoots.....	5,600			On a north fork of Clarke river in spring and summer, and in the fall and winter on the Missouri. The Ootlashoots is a band of this nation.
Indian tribes between Red river and Ridel Norte.				
Mobilian, Tunica.....	30			Red river, 90 miles above the mouth.
Mobilian, Biloxi.....	20			Red river, 90 miles above the mouth.
Mobilian, Biloxi.....	50			Biloxi bayou, 15 miles above its junction with the river Nechez.
Alibama.....	160			Alibama bayou, 10 miles above its junction with the Nechez.
Apalache.....	150			Red river, 160 miles above the mouth.
Pascagoula.....	80			Red river, 160 miles above the mouth.
Mobilian, Pascagoula.....	60			Red river, 320 miles above the mouth.
Mobilian, Pascagoula.....	100			Biloxi bayou, 15 miles above its junction with the Nechez.
Mobilian, Choctaw.....	1,200			Waters of Sabine and Nechez rivers.

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Indian tribes between Red river and Rio del Norte—Continued.				
Mobilian, Choctaw	140	Red river, near Nanatsolo or Pecan point.
Mobilian, Quapaw	250	.....	.....	Waters of Washita.
Mobilian, Chickasaw	100	.....	.....	Waters of Washita.
Mobilian, Chickasaw	70	.....	.....	Nacogdoches waters of Augilina or branch after Nechez.
Mobilian, Cherokee	120	.....	.....	Red river, left side, 612 miles above the mouth.
Mobilian, Delaware	30	.....	.....	Red river, 2 miles below the Cherokee village.
Mobilian, Chattean	240	.....	.....	Sabine river, 50 miles above the mouth.
Muscoga, Coshatta	350	.....	.....	Red river, above Lake Bodeau and 510 miles above the mouth.
Muscoga, Coshatta	50	.....	.....	Nechez, 40 miles above the mouth.
Muscoga, Coshatta	240	.....	.....	Trinity river, 40 or 50 miles above the mouth; 2 villages.
Caddo Caddo	450	.....	.....	Waters of Lake Caddo of Red river.
Caddo Caddo	100	.....	.....	Red river, right bank, near Nanatsolo.
Caddo Natchitochy	20	.....	.....	Adayas bayou, which enters the Spanish lake.
Caddo Adayas	30	.....	.....	Bayou Pierre, of Red river.
Caddo Tetassco	40	.....	.....	Sabine waters, left side of the river.
Caddo Nadaco	180	.....	.....	Sabine waters, left side of the river.
Caddo Nabidache	400	.....	.....	River Nechez.
Caddoache, Nacogdochet	80	.....	.....	Augilina, 100 miles above its junction with the Nechez.
Caddoache, Aiso	20	.....	.....	Augilina, intermixed with the Nacogdochet.
Caddoache, Texas	230	.....	.....	Nechez, at the junction of the Bayou St. Pedro.
Caddoache, Ilini	200	.....	.....	Augilina river.
Beedi Beedi	120	.....	.....	Trinity river, right side, 65 miles above the mouth.
Beedi Keechi	200	.....	.....	Trinity river, left side, 125 miles above the mouth.
Attacapas, Coco	150	.....	.....	Trinity river.
Towcash { Towacanno	1,200	.....	.....	Brassos river, 180 miles above the mouth.
Towcash { Tahuacana, or Tahuaya .....		.....	.....
Panla { Waco	800	.....	.....	Brassos river, 24 miles above the mouth.
Panla { Towcash	400	.....	.....	Red river, 1,200 miles above the mouth.
Tonkawa, Tonkawa	700	.....	.....	Erratic, on the Bay of St. Bernardo.
Tonkawa, Coroukawa	350	.....	.....	Erratic, on the St. Jacinto river, between the Trinity and Brassos.
Tonkawa, Arrenamuses	120	.....	.....	St. Antonio river, near the mouth.
Tonkawa, Caroes	2,000	.....	.....	On the coast, between the Nueces and the Rio del Norte.
Apaches, Lapanne	3,500	.....	.....	Erratic, between the Rio del Norte and the sources of the Nueces.
Comauch { Comauch	30,000	.....	.....
Comauch { Jelan .....		.....	.....
Comauch { Yampereck .....		.....	.....	Erratic, from the sources of the Brassos and Colorado to the sources of Red river, Arkansas, and Missouri.

RECAPITULATION.

Total	471,417
Indians in New England	2,526
Indians in New York	5,184
Indians in Ohio	2,407
Indians in Michigan and Northwest territories	28,380
Indians in Illinois and Indiana	17,000
Indians in southern states east of the Mississippi	65,122
Indians west of Mississippi and north of Missouri	33,150
Indians between Missouri and Red river	101,072
Indians west of the Rocky mountains	171,200
Indians between Red river and Rio del Norte	45,370

REMARKS.—The average proportion of warriors to the whole number of souls is about 1 to 5. In some tribes it is more and others less. In the tribes dwelling among white people the proportion is about 1 to 3. The number of men and women in the Cherokee nation is nearly equal. In the Menominee and Winnebago tribes the women are a third more than the men. The number of children is much greater in proportion to the whole number of souls in the 2 tribes last named than in tribes mingled with white people.

In Indian countries where fish constitute an article of food the number in each family is about 6; in other tribes, where this article is wanting, the average number in a family is about 5.

In 8 years the Winnebagos increased, according to the account given by respectable traders among them, from 3,500 to 5,800.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROPORTION BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN (FROM RESPECTABLE AUTHORITY).

INDIANS.	Men.	Women.
Cherokees, equal		
Winnebagoes	900	1,300
Menominees	600	900

PROPORTION OF WARRIORS TO THE WHOLE NUMBER.

INDIANS.	Warriors.	Whole number.	Proportion.
Indians south of Red river	13,229	46,370	About 3.5
Winnebagoes	900	5,800	0.5
Menominees	600	3,000	6.5
Indians in Ohio	753	2,257	3.0
Missouri	7,500	30,000	4.0
On the west side of the Rocky mountains			6.0

FISHERY.—About 40 miles from the mouth of the Columbia river is a famous smelt and sturgeon fishery; also abundance of wapatoe, a species of potato, an excellent substitute for the real potato. The smelts are taken from the middle of March to the middle of April, and at no other time. They are fat and of good flavor. The Indians dry and run a stick through a number of them and use them in the place of candles. When lighted at the top they burn to the bottom, giving a clear and bright light.

CAPTAIN WINSHIP'S ESTABLISHMENT.—Within a few miles of the spot above mentioned Captain Winship, of Boston, in the spring of 1810 attempted to make a permanent establishment. A difference arose between him and the Indians, and after erecting a building he was obliged to decamp. This building was afterward carried away by a flood.

In 1825 and in 1829 the Secretary of War included an estimate of the Indians in his report, as given on a previous page.

The "Book of the Indians of North America", by Samuel J. Drake, has a list of the principal tribes of Indians in the United States, with their locations, in 1832, with an estimated population of 293,933. This list of about 200 tribes contains many local names.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1832 (SAMUEL J. DRAKE).

- Abenakies, near Three Rivers, in Canada, in number about 150 in 1780; in 1689 about 200.
- Absorokas, or Crow Indians, on the Missouri, near the Rocky mountains.
- Adirondaks on the St. Lawrence; numerous in 1607; in 1786 about 100.
- Ajones, south of the Missouri, and north of the Padoucas; 1,100 in 1760.
- Amalstes, formerly on the St. Lawrence; about 500 in 1760.
- Apalachicolas, on the river of that name; in 1835 about 340; have agreed to emigrate; about 260 have gone west of the Mississippi.
- Arrapahas, now about 4,000, about the sources of the Kansas river.
- Assinaboins, now about 1,000, on Ottawa river; reduced by the Sioux.
- Attikamegues, in north of Canada; destroyed by disease in 1670.
- Aughquagnas, on the east branch of the Susquehannah river; 150 in 1768.
- Bedies, on Trinity river, about 60 miles southward of Nacogdoches; 100.
- Big Devil Indians, Yonktons of the Plains, 2,500; heads of the Red river.
- Blackfeet, various warlike bands about the sources of the Missouri and in the region of the Rocky mountains; estimated in 1834 at 30,000.
- Blanches, or Bearded Indians, white Indians, on upper southern branches Missouri; 1,500 in 1760.
- Brothertons, in New York, near Oneida lake; now (1836) supposed to number 350.
- Caddoes, in 1717 a powerful nation on Red river; now reckoned at 800.
- Caibas, near the heads of the Arkansas; neither brave nor generous.
- Camanches, or Comanches, a warlike and numerous race on the confines of Texas.
- Catawbis, on Catawba river, in South Carolina; had long wars with the Iroquois; 150 warriors in 1764.
- Caughnowagas, tribes of praying Indians, in several places.
- Cherokees, Carolina and Tennessee; 12,000 in 1812; 9,000 have agreed to emigrate.
- Chiens, near the source of Chien river; 200 in 1820.
- Chikahominies, on Matapony river, in Virginia, in 1561; but 3 or 4 in 1790.
- Chikasaws, between the head branches of Mobile river in 1780; once said to have been 10,000; in 1763, about 250; now vastly increased; in 1835, 5,600 agreed to emigrate.
- Chikamangas, on the Tennessee, 90 miles below the Cherokees; many years since broken from them, under the chief, Dragomono.
- Chillukittequans, next below the Narrows on the Columbia; 1,400, in 32 lodges.
- Chinnahpuni, at Lewis river, northwest side of the Columbia; 1,800, in 42 lodges.
- Chinnooks, north side of Columbia river; 400, in 28 lodges.
- Chippewas, many formidable tribes about the Great Lakes. (See Ojibwas.)
- Choctaws, formerly of Carolina; about 15,000 in 1812; now on a government grant of 15,000,000 acres on the north side Red river, and about 18,000.
- Chopunnishes, on the Kooskooskee, 2,000; and on Lewis river, below Kooskooskee, to the Columbia, 2,300; in all, in 1806, 73 lodges.
- Clakstars, beyond the Rocky mountains; 1,200, in 28 lodges.

Clatsops, below mouth Columbia, about Point Adams; 200, in 14 lodges.
 Colukies, nearly destroyed by the Sagues and Foxes, in the time of Pontiak; in 1800 a few wanderers near Winnebago lake.
 Comanches. (See Camanches.)
 Condis, near the east branch of the Susquehannah; about 40 in 1780.
 Congarees, on the Congaree river in South Carolina.
 Copper Indians, far in the north, about Coppermine river; numerous.
 Corees, a tribe of North Carolina.
 Creeks, formerly over a vast country from near the Gulf of Mexico northeast.
 Crees, north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi; 3,000 in 1831.
 Delawares, once numerous on the river and bay of the same name, now chiefly beyond the Mississippi; anciently, Lenape.
 Dinondadies, a tribe of the Hurons; same as the Tsononthouans of the French.
 Docotas, bands of the Sioux.
 Dog Indians, or Chiens, 3,460 on the heads of Chayenne river.
 Dogrib Indians, tribe of Blackfeet, to the north of them; of a different language.
 Echemins, on a river of their name which flows into the St. Lawrence, on the east side.
 Eneeshures, at the Great Narrows of the Columbia; 1,200, in 41 clans.
 Eries, on the east of the lake of their name, entirely exterminated by the Iroquois.
 Eskeloots, on the Columbia; 1,000, in 21 lodges or clans.
 Esquimaux, about Labrador and the neighboring country.
 Eneches, friendly Creeks; 200 now in service against the Seminoles.
 Five Nations, anciently many thousands on the east of the Great Lakes.
 Flatheads, beyond the Rocky mountains, on a fork of Columbia river.
 Foxes, or Ottogamies, on Fox river, in Illinois. (See Sagues and Foxes.)
 Fond du Lac Indians, roam from Snake river to the Sandy lakes.
 Gay Head Indians, on Marthas Vineyard; probably Wampanoags; 200 in 1800.
 Grand River Indians, on Grand river, north side Lake Ontario; remnant of the Iroquois; 2,000.
 Gros Ventres, on the River Maria, in 1806; 3,000 in 1831, west of the Mississippi.
 Herring Pond Indians, Wampanoags, in Sandwich, Massachusetts; about 40.
 Hurons, numerous and formidable; upon Lake Huron and adjacent.
 Illinois, formerly numerous upon the Illinois river.
 Ioways, recently on Ioway river, now scattered among other tribes of the west; 1,100.
 Iroquois, or Five Nations, a chief remnant now on Grand river. (See Grand Rivers.)
 Kaninavisches, wanderers on the Yellowstone, near its source; about 2,000.
 Kansas, on the river of the same name; about 1,000.
 Kaskayas, between the sources of the Platte and Rocky mountains, beyond the Kites; 3,000.
 Kiawas, also beyond the Kites; in number about 1,000.
 Kigenes, on the coast of the Pacific, under a chief named Skittogates, in 1821.
 Kikapoos, formerly in Illinois; now about 300, chiefly beyond the Mississippi.
 Killamucks, branch of the Clatsops, coast Pacific ocean; about 1,000.
 Killawats, in a large town southeast of the Luktons.
 Kimoenins, band of Chopanish, on Lewis river; 800, in 33 clans.
 Kites, between sources Platte and the Rocky mountains; about 500.
 Knisteneaux, or Christinaux, on Assinaboia river; 5,000 in 1812.
 Kookkoo-oses, south of the Killawats, on the coast of the Pacific; about 1,500.
 Leech River Indians, near Sandy lake; about 350.
 Lenape, or Lenape, former name of the Delawares, which see.
 Lukawisses, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, about 800.
 Luktons, to the southwest of the Killamucks, on the coast of the Pacific.
 Mandans, 1,612 miles up the Missouri, on both sides; about 1,200.
 Manahoaks, formerly a great nation of Virginia, sometime since extinct.
 Marshpees, chiefly a mixed remnant of the noble Wampanoags, in Sandwich, Massachusetts; about 400; lately conspicuous in asserting their dormant rights, under the direction of the efficient Mr. William Apess, of Poquet descent.
 Massawomes, formerly a very warlike nation in what is now Kentucky.
 Monominies, formerly on Illinois river; now about 300, west of the Mississippi.
 Messasagnes, subdued early by and incorporated with the Iroquois; about lakes Huron and Superior in 1764, and then reckoned at 2,000.
 Miamies, on the Mississippi, below the Oniscousin, and in number about 1,500.
 Mikmaks, on the river St. Lawrence; about 500 in 1780.
 Mindawarecarton, the only band of Sioux that cultivates corn, beans, etc.
 Minetares, on Knife river, near the Missouri, 5 miles above the Mandans; 2,500.
 Mingoes; such of the Iroquois were so called as resided upon the Soto river.
 Mohawks, formerly a great tribe of the Iroquois, and the most warlike of these Five Nations.
 Moleakunnuks, formerly between the Hudson and Delaware rivers.
 Mohegans, a remnant now on Thames, below Norwich, in Connecticut.
 Mosquitos, a numerous race, on the east side of the Isthmus of Darien.
 Multnomahs, a tribe of the Wappatoos, mouth Multnomah river; 800.
 Munsees, north branch Susquehannah in 1780; on Wabash in 1808; now unknown.
 Muskogeas, on Alabama and Apalachicola rivers; 17,000 in 1775.
 Nabijos, between New Mexico and the Pacific; live in stone houses, and manufacture.
 Nantikokes, near the east branch of the Susquehannah in 1780, and about 80.
 Narragansets, once a powerful nation about the south of the bay of that name.
 Natchez, discovered in 1701; chiefly destroyed in 1720; 150 in 1764.

Niantiks, a tribe of the Narragansets, and were in alliance with them.
 Nienriagas, once about Michilimackinac; joined Iroquois in 1723.
 Nipissius, near the source of the Ottoway river; about 400 in 1764.
 Nipmucks, interior of Massachusetts; 1,500 in 1675; long since extinct.
 Nottoways, on Nottoway river, in Virginia; but 2 of clear blood in 1817.
 Oakmulges, to the east of Flint river; about 200 in 1834.
 Ojibwas, or Chippewas, about 30,000, on the Great Lakes.
 Omahas, on Elkhorn river, 80 miles from Council Bluffs; about 2,200.
 Oneidas, a nation of the Iroquois, near Oneida lake; about 1,000.
 Onondagas, a nation of the Iroquois, Onondaga Hollow; about 300.
 Ootlashoots, tribe of the Tuskepas, on Clarke river, west Rocky mountains; about 400.
 Osages, Great and Little, on Arkansas and Osage rivers; about 4,000.
 Otagamies, between the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi; 300 in 1780.
 Ottawas, east Lake Michigan; 2,800 in 1820; at Lake Huron, about 200 in 1786.
 Ottoes, on Platte river; about 1,500 in 1820.
 Ouatonons, on the Wabash formerly; 300 in 1779.
 Ozas, about Red river; about 2,000 in 1750.
 Padoucas, south of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi; 2,000 in 1834.
 Panecas, on the west of the Missouri; about 750 in 1830.
 Panis, white, south Missouri, 2,000; freckled Panis, about 1,700.
 Passamaquoddies, remnant of the Tarratines, on Schoodic river; about 379.
 Paunees, on the Platte and its branches; about 10,000.
 Pellontpallah, tribe of the Chopunnish, on Koooskooskee; about 1,600.
 Penobscots, island in Penobscot river, 12 miles above Bangor; about 300.
 Pequots, formerly about the mouth of the Connecticut, now a mixed remnant; about 100.
 Piankeshaws, on the Wabash; formerly 3,000; in 1780 but 950.
 Pishquitspahs, north side Columbia, at Muscleshell rapids; about 2,600.
 Pottowattomies, formerly numerous; now on Huron river, about 160.
 Powhatans, 32 nations or tribes, spread over Virginia when settled by the whites.
 Quapaws, opposite Little Rock, on Arkansas river; about 700.
 Quathlappobties, southwest side Columbia, above the mouth of Tahwalmahicooks.
 Quatoghies, formerly on south Lake Michigan; sold their country to English in 1707.
 Quieetsos, coast Pacific ocean, north mouth Columbia; about 250.
 Quinilts, coast Pacific, south Quieetsos, and north Columbia; about 1,000.
 Quinnecharts, coast Pacific, north Quieetsos; about 2,000.
 Rapids, a brave tribe on the prairies, toward the sources of the Missouri.
 Redknife Indians (so called from their copper knives); roam in the region of Slave lake.
 Ricarees, on the Missouri, between the Great Bend and Mandan.
 River Indians, formerly south of the Iroquois, down the north side of Hudson river to the sea.
 Roundheads, on the east side of Lake Superior; about 2,500 in 1764.
 Sauks, Sacs, or Saques, in Illinois, about Lake Winnebago; now about 500 in Missouri.
 Scattakooks, upper part of Troy, in New York; went from New England about 1672.
 Seminolas, east Florida, now (1836) estimated from 6,000 to 10,000.
 Senecas, one of the ancient Iroquois nations; 2,200 near Buffalo, New York.
 Serranues, in Carolina, nearly destroyed by the Westoes about 1670.
 Shahalaha, at the Grand rapids of the Columbia river; 2,800, in 62 lodges.
 Shawanees, now about 1,300 on the Missouri.
 Shoshones, or Snakes, driven into the Rocky mountains by the Blackfeet.
 Sioux, on St. Peters, Mississippi and Missouri; numerous; 33,000.
 Skilloots, on the Columbia, from Sturgeon island upward; about 2,500.
 Snake Indians, or Shoshones; borders Rocky mountains; about 8,000.
 Smokshops, on Columbia river, at mouth of Labiche; 800, in 24 clans.
 Sokokies, anciently upon Saco river; now extinct.
 Sokulks, on Columbia, above Lewis river; about 2,400, in 120 lodges.
 Souties, the name by which some knew the Ottowas, which see.
 Soyennons, on east fork Lewis river; about 400, in 33 villages.
 Staitans, a name by which the Kites are known, which see.
 Stockbridge Indians, New Stockbridge, New York; about 400 in 1820.
 St. Johns Indians, remnant of the Esquimaux, on the St. Johns, in New Brunswick; 300.
 Symerons, on the east side of the Isthmus of Darien; numerous.
 Tétons, piratical bands of the Sioux of the Missouri.
 Tsononthouans, tribe of the Hurons. (See Dinondadies.)
 Tuscaroras, joined the Iroquois from Carolina in 1712.
 Twightvees, on the Great Maimi; 200 in 1780.
 Tushepahs, on Clarke river in summer, and Missouri in winter; about 430.
 Tuteloes, an ancient nation between Chesapeake and Delaware bays.
 Uchees, a tribe of Creeks, formerly in 4 towns. (See Euchees.)
 Uiseahs, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; about 150.
 Wabings, between the west branch of Delaware and Hudson rivers.
 Wanamies, in New Jersey, from the Rariton to the sea.
 Wahowpams, on the north branch of the Columbia; about 700, in 33 lodges.
 Wappatoos, 13 tribes, of various names, on the Columbia; about 5,500.

Welsh Indians, said to be a southern branch of the Missouri.
 Westoes, once a powerful tribe in South Carolina; nearly destroyed in 1670.
 Willewahs, about 500, in 33 clans, on Willewah river.
 Winnebagoes, on Winnebago lake; now chiefly beyond the Mississippi.
 Wolf Indians, a tribe of the Pawnees, commonly called Pawnee Loups.
 Wollawollahs, on the Columbia, from above Museseshell rapids; 1,600.
 Wycomes, a tribe on the Susquehanna in 1648; about 250.
 Wyandots, on Great Miami and Sandusky; 500; formerly very warlike.
 Yamoisees, South Carolina; early nearly destroyed by the whites.
 Yattasies, branch Red river, 50 miles above Natchitoches; 100 in 1812; speak Caddo.
 Yazoos, once a great tribe of Louisiana; now lost among the Chickasaws.
 Yehtentancees, formerly near the mouth of the Wabash.
 Yeletpos, on a river which falls into Lewis above Koskooskee; 250.
 Yonikkones, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; about 700.
 Yonktons, branch of Sioux, about Falls St. Anthony; about 1,000.
 Yonktons of the Plains, or Big Devils; 2,500; sources of the Sioux, etc.
 Youitts, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; about 150.

In 1834 the Secretary of War included an estimate of Indians in his report, and in 1836 and in 1837 a similar statement was published in the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

In November, 1846, a memorial was presented to Congress asking for a more efficient census and other features. In consequence of this, Congress provided in the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1847, for "a better organization of the office of Indian Affairs", and to amend the "trade and intercourse act".

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That in aid of the means now possessed by the department of Indian Affairs, through its existing organization, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars to enable the said department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to collect and digest such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States.

Under this authority, H. R. Schoolcraft was appointed to collect Indian statistics. On the transfer of the Indian office to the newly created Department of the Interior under the act of March 3, 1849, the work of collecting Indian statistics was continued. The results of this census will be found in Schoolcraft's "History of the Indian Tribes of the United States", published under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 6 volumes. In the first volume, page 523, appears an "ultimate consolidated table" of the Indian population of the United States, dated July 22, 1850. The statement is as follows:

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1850 (H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT).

Iroquois group, complete.....	5,922
Algonkin group, incomplete.....	17,197
Dakota group, incomplete.....	6,570
Appalachian group, incomplete.....	5,015
Total, of which a detailed enumeration has been made.....	34,704
Tribes of the new states and territories south and west, now including Texas and Mexican acquisitions (a).....	183,042
East of the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi, in high northern latitudes.....	167,330
Fragmentary tribes in the older states.....	3,153
Total.....	388,229

a Mr. Schoolcraft estimates the California Indians at 32,231.

In a note appended to the statement Mr. Schoolcraft says: "There may be, in addition to these numbers, 25,000 to 35,000 Indians within the area of the unexplored territories of the United States".

CENSUS OF 1850.

The United States censuses prior to 1850 did not include Indians, and they were not stated in the total of population. The Indian census of 1850 grew out of an enumeration of the Indians under authority of the following clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 27, 1846:

And it shall be the duty of the different agents and subagents to take a census and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe.

In the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, page xciv, appears a table of Indian population, which includes a statement by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 10, 1853, of the number of Indians in the United States at that time. The aggregate, according to this statement, was 400,764, but this does not profess to be accurate, for the number of Indians in the states of South Carolina, California, and Texas, the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, and those belonging to the Blackfeet, Sioux, Kiowa, Comanche, Pawnee, "and other tribes", numbering, according to the table, 272,130, are confessedly "estimates". Thus, while Schoolcraft, in the statement dated July, 1850, reports the California Indians at 32,231, this statement, 3 years later, "estimates" their number at 100,000.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1853.

The following statement was made up on November 10, 1853, at the request of the Superintendent of the Seventh Census, 1850, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is valuable as showing the location of the Indian tribes which form a portion of the inhabitants of the territory of the United States, though they are not included in any of the enumerations of 1850 except in a few cases, which can not affect the general correctness of the table. The total number of Indians for 1789 is 76,000; for 1825, 129,366; for 1853, 400,764. The exceedingly large estimate of 100,000 Indians for California swells the number above other estimates.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1853, WITH THE NUMBER IN 1789 AND 1825, SHOWING THEIR LOCATION.

NAMES OF TRIBES AND LOCATIONS IN 1825.	1789	1825	1853	Present location and remarks [1853].
Total number of both sexes and all ages (a).....	76,000	129,366	400,764	The number for 1789 was obtained from report of Hon. H. Knox, Secretary of War, to the President of the United States, dated June 15, 1789, to be found in volume of American State Papers; names of the tribes, etc., not given in detail.
St. Johns Indians, Maine.....		300		Obtained from report of T. L. McKenney, esq., head of the Indian office, to the Secretary of War, dated January 10, 1825. Of late years these tribes have either become extinct or so reduced in numbers as to be lost sight of by the government in their tribal character.
Passamaquoddies, Maine.....		379		
Penobscot, Maine.....		277		
Marshpee, Massachusetts.....		320		
Herring Pond, Massachusetts.....		40		
Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.....		340		
Troy, Massachusetts.....		50		
Narragansetts, Rhode Island.....		420		
Mohegan, Connecticut.....		300		
Stonington, Connecticut.....		50		
Groton, Connecticut.....		50		
Senecas, New York.....		2,325		The aggregate number of Indians now residing in New York. The Oneidas, Stockbridges, Brothertons, and a few Senecas are now west, part living in Wisconsin, the others in Indian territory.
Tuscaroras, New York.....		253		
Oneidas, New York.....		1,090		
Onondugas, New York.....		440	3,745	
Cayugas, New York.....		90		
Stockbridges, New York.....		273		
Brothertons, New York.....		300		
St. Regis, New York.....		300		
Nottoways, Virginia.....		47		
Catawbas, South Carolina.....		450	290	Supposed to be none in Virginia at present.
Wyandots, Ohio.....		542	553	Estimated.
Shawnees, Ohio.....		800		Now in Indian territory west.
Senecas, Ohio.....		551	1,400	Now in Indian territory west.
Delawares, Ohio.....		80		Now in Indian territory west.
Ottowas, Ohio.....		377	247	Now in Indian territory west.
Wyandots, Michigan territory.....		37		Supposed to be few, if any, in Michigan now.
Pottawatomies, Michigan territory.....		100		The Menomonees and a large number of Chippewas, with the Winnebagoes, are now the first tribe in Wisconsin; the others in Minnesota.
Chippewas and Ottowas, Michigan territory.....		18,473	7,000	
Menomonees, Michigan territory.....		3,900	2,200	
Winnebagoes, Michigan territory.....		5,800	2,708	
Miamies and Bel River, Indiana.....		1,073	766	The larger portion live in Indian territory west; balance in Indiana.
Menomonees, Illinois.....		270		Now in Wisconsin. (See above.)
Kaskaskias, Illinois.....		36	200	Now in Indian territory west.
Sacs and Foxes, Illinois.....		6,409	2,373	Now in Indian territory west.
Pottawatomies and Chippewas, Indiana and Illinois.....		3,900	4,680	Now in Indian territory west.
Creeks, Georgia and Alabama.....		20,000	25,000	Now in Indian territory west.
Cherokees, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina.....		9,000	19,130	Indian territory west; about 1,600 of this number live in North Carolina.
Choctaws, Mississippi and Alabama.....		21,000	17,000	Indian territory west; about 1,000 of this number live in Mississippi, or east.
Chickasaws, Mississippi.....		3,625	4,709	Indian territory west.
Seminoles, Florida.....		5,000	3,000	Indian territory west; about 500 of this number live in Florida.
Illouxi, Louisiana.....		55		It is believed there are but few Indians now in Louisiana.
Apalache, Louisiana.....		45		
Pascagoulas, Louisiana.....		121		
Addees, Louisiana.....		27		
Yattasces, Louisiana.....		30		
Coshattces, Louisiana.....		180		
Caddoes, Louisiana.....		450		
Delawares, Louisiana.....		51		
Choctaws, Louisiana.....		178		
Shawnees, Louisiana.....		110		
Natchitoches, Louisiana.....		25		
Quapaws, Louisiana.....		8		
Plankeshaws, Louisiana.....		27		

a The great difference in the several aggregates must be accounted for in the extension of the territorial limits of the United States by the acquisition of Texas, etc., bringing with it an increased Indian population; and, further, in the fact that the report of Mr. McKenney for 1825 does not appear to have embraced the tribes of the Missouri valley, the plains, Oregon, etc., then a part of the United States.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1853, WITH THE NUMBER IN 1789 AND 1825, SHOWING THEIR LOCATION—Cont'd.

NAMES OF TRIBES AND LOCATIONS IN 1825.	1789	1825	1853	Present location and remarks [1853].
Delawares, Missouri.....		1,800	1,132	Now in Indian territory west.
Kickapoos, Missouri.....		2,200	475	
Shawnees, Missouri.....		1,383		Numbered with Shawnees and Senecas above.
Weas, Missouri.....		327	151	Now in Indian territory west.
Iowas, Missouri.....		1,100	437	Now in Indian territory west.
Osages, Arkansas territory and Missouri.....		5,200	4,941	Now in Indian territory west.
Plankeshaws, Arkansas territory and Missouri.....		207	100	Now in Indian territory west.
Cherokees, Arkansas territory.....		0,000		Numbered with those of Georgia, etc., above.
Quapaws, Arkansas territory.....		700	314	Now in Indian territory west.
Kanzas.....			1,375	Indian territory west.
Peorias.....			55	Indian territory west.
Sioux.....			8,000	Minnesota territory, etc.
Chippewas.....			8,500	Minnesota territory, etc.
Stockbridges, Munsees, and Christian Indians.....			105	Indian territory west.
Ottos and Missourias.....			1,000	Indian territory west.
Omahas.....			1,300	Indian territory west.
Pawnees.....			4,500	Indian territory west.
Oncidas.....			978	Wisconsin.
Stockbridges and Munsees.....			400	Wisconsin.
Crocks.....			100	Alabama.
California Indians.....			100,000	California, estimated number.
Oregon and Washington Indians.....			23,000	Oregon and Washington territories, estimated number.
Utah Indians.....			11,500	Utah territory, estimated number.
New Mexico Indians.....			45,000	New Mexico territory, estimated number.
Texas Indians.....			20,000	Texas, estimated number.
Indians of Missouri valley.....			43,430	Blackfoot, Sioux, and other tribes, estimated number.
Indians of the plains or Arkansas river.....			20,000	Kiowas, Comanches, Pawnees, and others, estimated number.

CENSUS OF 1860.

CIVILIZED INDIANS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1860. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.
United States.....	44,021	23,031	20,990	States—Continued.			
States.....	30,074	17,087	13,587	New Jersey.....			
Alabama.....	100	81	70	New York.....	140	75	05
Arkansas.....	48	24	24	North Carolina.....	1,158	597	501
California.....	17,798	10,693	7,205	Ohio.....	30	22	8
Connecticut.....	10	7	0	Oregon.....	177	64	118
Delaware.....				Pennsylvania.....	7	3	4
Florida.....	1	1		Rhode Island.....	19	8	11
Georgia.....	38	17	21	South Carolina.....	88	41	47
Illinois.....	32	11	21	Tennessee.....	60	31	29
Indiana.....	200	121	109	Texas.....	403	212	101
Iowa.....	05	27	38	Vermont.....	20	9	11
Kansas.....	180	80	103	Virginia.....	112	55	57
Kentucky.....	33	18	15	Wisconsin.....	1,017	487	530
Louisiana.....	173	90	83	Territories.....	13,947	6,844	6,503
Maine.....	5	3	2	Colorado.....			
Maryland.....				Dakota.....	2,261	1,205	1,056
Massachusetts.....	32	13	19	District of Columbia.....	1	1	
Michigan.....	6,172	3,122	3,050	Nebraska.....	63	30	33
Minnesota.....	2,369	1,254	1,115	Nevada.....			
Mississippi.....	2	2		New Mexico.....	10,507	5,307	5,140
Missouri.....	20	13	7	Utah.....	89	46	43
New Hampshire.....				Washington.....	420	105	231

a From pages 506, 507, census of 1860—Population.

The civilized Indians and the unenumerated Indians, as given in the two tables for 1860, aggregate 339,421.

The following summary of other than civilized Indians is taken from page 605 of the volume just cited:

INDIANS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES RETAINING THEIR TRIBAL CHARACTER NOT ENUMERATED IN THE EIGHTH CENSUS, 1860.

Total	295,400	North Carolina.....	1,499
West of Arkansas	65,680	Oregon.....	7,000
California.....	13,540	Tennessee.....	181
Georgia.....	377	Wisconsin.....	2,833
Indiana.....	384	Colorado territory.....	6,000
Kansas.....	8,189	Dakota territory.....	39,664
Maine (a).....	969	Nebraska territory.....	5,072
Michigan.....	7,777	Nevada territory.....	7,550
Minnesota.....	17,900	New Mexico territory.....	55,100
Mississippi.....	900	Utah territory.....	20,000
New York.....	3,785	Washington territory.....	31,000

a Passamaquoddy tribe, 463; Penobscot tribe, 506; total, 969.

The following table, prepared by Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1867 (see Senate Executive Document No. 4, special session, 1867), shows the Indian tribes in the United States at that time and their location. Mr. Taylor gave two tables, Tables A and B. Table B, which shows the location of tribes by superintendencies and population, is not republished, but the total Indian population, exclusive of citizen Indians, is given as 306,925 for 230 tribes, though by an apparent clerical error printed as 306,475.

INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1867.

[Where no statement of population is made opposite the name of the tribe it is because the tribe is aggregated with others under the head of the proper superintendency and agency.]

NAMES OF TRIBES OR BANDS.	Superintendency.	Agency.	Population.
Alleghany (Senecas).....		New York.....	845
Alseas.....	Oregon.....	Alsea.....	539
Apaches.....	Arizona.....		10,000
Apaches (Jicarilla).....	New Mexico.....	Cimarron.....	800
Apaches (Mescaleros).....	New Mexico.....	Mescaleros.....	550
Apaches (Mimbres).....	New Mexico.....		200
Apaches, with Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas (see Arapahoes).....	Central.....	Arapahoe and Cheyenne.....	
Arapahoes (Upper Arkansas).....	Central.....	Arapahoe and Cheyenne.....	4,000
Arapahoes (Upper Platte).....	Northern.....	Upper Platte.....	750
Arikarees.....	Dakota.....	Fort Berthold.....	1,500
Assinaboines.....	Dakota.....	Fort Berthold.....	2,640
Bannacks of Nevada.....	Nevada.....		1,500
Blackfeet Sioux (see Sioux).....	Dakota.....		
Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	Blackfeet (at Fort Benton).....	2,450
Bloods.....	Montana.....	Blackfeet.....	2,150
Boise Shoshones (see Shoshones).....	Idaho.....		
Brunon Shoshones (see Shoshones).....	Idaho.....		
Caddoes, with Tonies.....	Southern.....	Wichita.....	802
Callapooias.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	1,144
Capote Utes (see Utes).....	New Mexico.....		
Captives (of various tribes).....	New Mexico.....		2,000
Cattaraugus (Senecas).....		New York.....	1,380
Cayugas, with Senecas.....		New York.....	150
Cayuses, with Umatillas.....	Oregon.....	Umatilla.....	750
Chastas.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	2,038
Chasta Costas.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Chehalis.....	Washington.....	Puyallup.....	2,000
Cherokees.....	Southern.....	Cherokee.....	14,000
Choctoes.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Cheyennes (Upper Arkansas).....	Central.....	Arapahoe and Cheyenne.....	
Cheyennes (Upper Platte).....	Northern.....	Upper Platte.....	1,830
Chickasaws.....	Southern.....	Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	4,500
Chippewas and Munsees (Kansas).....	Central.....	Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	80
Chippewas, Mississippi bands.....		Chippewas of Mississippi.....	2,100
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish.....		Chippewas of Mississippi.....	1,899
Chippewas, Red Lake, and Pembina.....		Chippewas of Mississippi.....	2,114
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....		Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	4,500
Chippewas, Boise Fort band, with last named.....		Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....		Mackinac.....	1,058
Chippewas and Ottawas.....		Mackinac.....	5,207
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, etc.....		Mackinac.....	1,562
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.....		Mackinac.....	232
Choctaws.....	Southern.....	Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	12,500
Chickamas.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	

INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1867—Continued.

NAMES OF TRIBES OR BANDS.	Superintendency.	Agency.	Popula- tion.
Combuillas and other bands	California .....	.....	4,400
Coropas	Arizona	River tribes	9,500
Cœur d'Alènes, Kootenays, etc.	Idaho .....	.....	2,000
Colvilles, etc.	Washington	Fort Colville	3,400
Comanches, with Kiowas	Central	Kiowas and Comanches	2,800
Cooses	Oregon	Alsen .....	.....
Coquilles	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
Creeks	Southern	Creek	14,396
Crows	Montana .....	.....	3,900
Delawares (Kansas)	Central	Delaware	1,064
Delawares	Southern	Wichita	114
Dalles, band of Wascos	Oregon	Warm Springs	1,070
Delmashes	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
Deschutes, band of Walla-Wallas	Oregon	Warm Springs .....	.....
Dog River, band of Wascos	Oregon	Warm Springs .....	.....
Dwanish	Washington	Tulalip	1,900
Euches	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
Flatheads	Montana	Flathead	658
Flores Creek	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
Goships (see Weber Utes)	Utah .....	.....	.....
Grand River Utes (see Utes)	Colorado	Grand River and Uintah Utes .....	.....
Gros Ventres	Dakota	Fort Berthold	400
Gros Ventres, with Blackfeet	Montana	Blackfoot	1,500
Hoope Valley	California	Hoope Valley	623
Hualapais	Arizona	River tribes .....	.....
Humboldt River	California	Smith River	625
Ionics (see Caddoes)	Southern	Wichita .....	.....
Iowas	Northern	Great Nemaha	303
Jicarilla Apaches (see Apaches)	New Mexico	Cimarron .....	.....
Joshuas	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
John Day's band of Walla-Wallas	Oregon	Warm Springs .....	.....
Kansas or Kaws	Central	Kansas	670
Kaskaskias, etc.	Central	Ozage River	236
Kochies	Southern	Wichita	144
Kickapoos	Central	Kickapoo	242
Kings River and other bands	California .....	.....	14,000
Kiowas, with Comanches	Central	Kiowas and Comanches .....	.....
Klamath	Oregon	Klamath and Modoc	4,000
Kootenays (see Cœur d'Alènes)	Idaho .....	.....	.....
Kootenays	Montana	Flathead	287
Lummas	Washington	Tulalip .....	.....
Lipans	Southern	Wichita .....	.....
Luckmutes	Oregon	Grande Ronde .....	.....
Mackanooteways	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
Makahs (3 bands)	Washington	Makah	1,400
Mandans	Dakota	Fort Berthold	400
Maquache Utes (see Utes)	New Mexico	Cimarron .....	.....
Mariéopas, with Jirias	Arizona	Papagos	7,500
Marysville	Oregon	Grande Ronde .....	.....
Menomonees .....	.....	Green Bay	1,376
Mescalero Apaches (see Apaches)	New Mexico	Mescaleros .....	.....
Miamies	Central	Ozage River	127
Mimbres Apaches (see Apaches)	New Mexico .....	.....	.....
Mission Indians	California .....	.....	3,300
Missourians, with Otoes	Northern	Otoes and Missouria .....	.....
Modocs	Oregon	Klamath and Modoc .....	.....
Mohaves	Arizona	River tribes .....	.....
Molallas	Oregon	Grande Ronde .....	.....
Moles	Oregon	Grande Ronde .....	.....
Mognis	Arizona .....	.....	2,500
Munsees, with Chippewas	Central	Sac and Fox of Mississippi .....	.....
Munsees, with Stockbridges (see Stockbridges) .....	.....	Green Bay .....	.....
Navajoes	New Mexico	Bosque Redondo, etc.	7,700
Nestuckias	Oregon	Grande Ronde .....	.....
Nez Percés	Idaho	Nez Percés	2,830
Nisquallies, etc.	Washington	Puyallup .....	.....
Noltunnahs	Oregon	Siletz .....	.....
O'Kinakanes	Washington	Fort Colville .....	.....
Omahas	Northern	Omaha	507
Oneidas (Wisconsin) .....	.....	Green Bay	1,104
Oneidas (New York) .....	.....	New York	184
Oneidas, with Onondagas .....	.....	New York	96

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1867—Continued.

NAMES OF TRIBES OR BANDS.	Superintendency.	Agency.	Population.
Onondagas.....		New York.....	325.
Onondagas, with Senecas.....		New York.....	138.
Ottos and Missourias.....	Northern.....	Ottos and Missouri.....	511.
Ottawas (Kansas).....	Central.....	Ottawa.....	290.
Ottawas and Chippewas (see Chippewas).....		Mackinac.....	
Osages.....	Southern.....	Neosho.....	3,000.
Owens River.....	California.....	Tule River.....	725.
Pah-Utes (see Utes).....	Utah.....		
Papagos.....	Arizona.....	Papagos.....	5,000.
Pawnees.....	Northern.....	Pawnee.....	2,750.
Pembina, Chippewas (see Chippewas).....		Chippewas of Mississippi.....	
Pond d'Oreilles.....	Washington.....	Fort Colville.....	
Pond d'Oreilles.....	Montana.....	Flathead.....	943.
Peorias (see Kaskaskias).....	Central.....	Osage River.....	
Piankeshaws (see Kaskaskias).....	Central.....	Osage River.....	
Piedes.....	Utah.....		603.
Piegans.....	Montana.....	Blackfoot.....	1,870.
Pillagers (Chippewas) (see Chippewas).....		Chippewas of Mississippi.....	
Pimos.....	Arizona.....	Papagos.....	
Pi-Utes.....	Nevada.....	Carson City.....	4,203.
Poncas.....	Dakota.....	Poncas.....	980.
Pottawatomies (Kansas).....	Central.....	Pottawatomies.....	1,902.
Pottawatomies of Huron.....		Mackinac.....	40.
Pottawatomies of Wisconsin.....		Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes.....	650.
Pueblos.....	New Mexico.....	Pueblos.....	7,010.
Quapaws.....	Southern.....	Neosho.....	350.
Quinaltelt.....	Washington.....	Quinaltelt.....	620.
Quillehute.....	Washington.....	Quinaltelt.....	
Rogue River.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Rogue River.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	Central.....	Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	708.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	Northern.....	Great Nemaha.....	102.
Salmon Rivers.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Santals.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Seetons.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Senecas.....	Southern.....	Neosho.....	130.
Senecas (see Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda).....		New York.....	
Senecas and Shawnees.....	Southern.....	Neosho.....	210.
Seminole.....	Southern.....	Seminole.....	2,000.
Shawnees of Kansas.....	Central.....	Shawnee.....	680.
Shawnees of Indian country.....	Southern.....	Wichita.....	520.
Shoshones, eastern bands, and Bannacks.....	Utah.....	Fort Bridger.....	4,500.
Shoshones, northwestern bands.....	Utah.....		1,800.
Shoshones, western bands.....	Utah.....		2,000.
Shoshones (Boise and Bruneau).....	Idaho.....		500.
Shoshones (Kamms Prairie).....	Idaho.....		2,000.
Shoshones (Nevada).....	Nevada.....		2,000.
Siletz.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Sioux (Santees).....	Northern.....	Niobrara.....	1,350.
Sioux (Yancton) (see Yanktons).....	Dakota.....	Yancton.....	
Sioux (Lower Brules).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	1,200.
Sioux (Lower Yanctonnais).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	2,100.
Sioux (Two Kettles).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	1,200.
Sioux (Blackfoot).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	1,320.
Sioux (Minneconjoux).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	2,220.
Sioux (Onepipas).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	1,800.
Sioux (Ogallallas).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	2,100.
Sioux (Upper Yanctonnais).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	2,400.
Sioux (Suns Area).....	Dakota.....	Upper Missouri.....	1,080.
Sioux (Brules and Ogallallas).....	Northern.....	Upper Platte.....	7,885.
Sioux (Ogallallas) (see above).....	Northern.....	Upper Platte.....	
Sioux (Sissetons and others).....	Dakota.....		
Shielaws.....	Oregon.....	Alsea.....	
Sixes.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
S'Klallams.....	Washington.....	S'Kokomish.....	1,500.
S'Kokomish, with S'Klallams.....	Washington.....	S'Kokomish.....	
Smith River.....	California.....	Smith River.....	
Snakes (Yahooskin) (see Klamath).....	Oregon.....	Klamath and Modoc.....	
Snakes (Wohpapee, Wahlatkin, I-nko-spiule, and Hoolchooly).....	Oregon.....	Klamath and Modoc.....	
Spokanes, with Colville.....	Washington.....	Fort Colville.....	
Stockbridges and Munsees.....		Green Bay.....	152.
Tawacarroes.....	Southern.....	Wichita.....	151.

INTRODUCTION.

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INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1887—Continued.

NAMES OF TRIBES OR BANDS.	Superintendency.	Agency.	Popula- tion.
Tennis band of Wascoes.....	Oregon.....	Warm Springs.....	
Tillamooks.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Tonnawanda (Senecas).....		New York.....	529
Tonkaways.....			
Tualatins.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Tulalips.....	Washington.....	Tulalip.....	
Tule River.....	* California.....	Tule River.....	
Tumwaters.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Tusenarons.....		New York.....	300
Two-took-e-ways.....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Tyghs.....	Oregon.....	Warm Springs.....	
Uintahs (band of Utes) (see Utes).....	Colorado.....	Grand River and Uintah Utes.....	
Ukies.....	California.....	Round Valley.....	1,389
Umatillas.....	Oregon.....	Umatilla.....	
Unquias (Grave Creek).....	Oregon.....	Siletz.....	
Unquias (Cow Creek).....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Unquias and Calapooias.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Utahs.....	Utah.....	Utah Valley.....	7,100
Utes (Weber).....	Utah.....		1,000
Utes (Pah-Utes).....	Utah.....		1,600
Utes (Mudes).....	Utah.....		
Utes (Capote).....	New Mexico.....	Abiquiu.....	350
Utes (Webinoche).....	New Mexico.....	Abiquiu.....	700
Utes (Maquache).....	New Mexico.....	Cimarron.....	600
Utes (Grand River and Uintah).....	Colorado.....	Grand River and Uintah Utes.....	2,500
Utes (Tabeguache).....	Colorado.....	Conejos.....	2,500
Wascoes.....	Southern.....	Wichita.....	135
Walla-Wallas (3 bands).....	Oregon.....	Warm Springs.....	
Walla-Wallas (3 bands).....	Oregon.....	Umatilla.....	
Wascoes.....	Oregon.....	Warm Springs.....	
Washoes.....	Nevada.....	Carsen City.....	500
Weas (see Kaskaskias).....	Central.....	Osage River.....	
Weber Utes (see Utes).....	Utah.....		
Webinoches (see Utes).....	New Mexico.....	Abiquiu.....	
Winnabagoes.....	Northern.....	Winnabago.....	1,750
Winnabagoes of Wisconsin.....		Winnabagoes and Pottawatomies.....	700
Winnabagoshish (band of Chippewas).....		Chippewas of Misissippis.....	392
Wichitas.....			
Wyalackies.....	California.....	Round Valley.....	
Wyandotts (see note).....	Southern.....	Neosho.....	
Yakamas and others.....	Washington.....	Yakama.....	3,000
Yamhillis.....	Oregon.....	Grande Ronde.....	
Yancton Sioux.....	Dakota.....	Yancton.....	2,530
Yavapais.....	Arizona.....	River tribes.....	
Yumas.....	Arizona.....	River tribes.....	
Add estimated for sundry bands in Oregon.....			900
Add estimated for numerous small bands in Wichita agency.....			1,000

NOTE.—To the total of the above table as corrected by Table B in the same report should be added about the following numbers for tribes and bands of which no census has been taken or which are not definitely in charge of any agent:

Total of above table as corrected.....	295,774
Comanches, ranging in northwest Texas, say.....	4,000
Cherokees in Georgia, North Carolina, etc., say.....	2,000
Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, say.....	224
Seminoles in Florida, say.....	500
Sisseton and other Sioux in northeast Dakota, etc.....	3,500
St. Regis, remnant of old Canada nations, in New York.....	677
Wyandotts, remnant of old tribe, say.....	250
Grand total as estimated.....	300,025

CENSUS OF 1870.

An attempt to include an enumeration of the Indian population in the United States census was made at the Ninth Census. On page XVII of the volume on Population and Social Statistics is given a detailed statement of the result by states and territories, Alaska included. In brief it is as follows:

Total.....	383,712
Sustaining tribal relations (enumerated).....	96,866
Sustaining tribal relations (estimated).....	26,875
Sustaining tribal relations, nomadic (estimated).....	234,740
Out of tribal relations (enumerated).....	25,731

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

Of the total of 383,712, 261,615, or more than 68 per cent, were based on "estimates". Included in the estimated population were 70,000 Indians of Alaska. Deducting the 70,000 for Alaska, which was only an estimate, there will be 313,712 as the estimated total Indian population in 1870.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1870 gives the total number of Indians, excluding the Indians of Alaska, at 287,640. Adding to this 25,731 Indians "out of tribal relations", reported in the census, we have 313,371; a substantial agreement with the returns and estimates of the United States census. On page xvii of the volume on Population and Social Statistics, Superintendent Walker counted the Indians in the census of 1870 as a part of the true population of the United States, as follows:

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Out of tribal re- lations.	SUSTAINING TRIBAL RELATIONS.							Nomadic (esti- mated).
			Total.	On reservations and at agencies.					Esti- mated.	
				Enumerated.						
				Total.	Men.	Women.	Male children.	Female children.		
United States.....	383,712	25,731	357,081	90,306	26,583	30,464	10,740	10,570	20,875	234,740
States.....	111,185	21,228	89,957	33,642	9,506	11,320	6,590	6,127	18,575	37,740
Alabama.....	98	98								
Arkansas.....	80	89								
California.....	29,025	7,241	21,784	5,784	1,000	2,181	805	772	2,500	13,500
Connecticut.....	235	235								
Delaware.....										
Florida.....	502	2	500							500
Georgia.....	40	40								
Illinois.....	32	32								
Indiana.....	240	240								
Iowa.....	348	48	300						300	
Kansas.....	9,814	914	8,900	5,900	1,985	1,850	1,089	976		3,000
Kentucky.....	108	108								
Louisiana.....	509	509								
Maine.....	499	499								
Maryland.....	4	4								
Massachusetts.....	151	151								
Michigan.....	8,101	4,026	3,175						3,175	
Minnesota.....	7,040	690	6,350						6,350	
Mississippi.....	809	809								
Missouri.....	75	75								
Nebraska.....	6,416	87	6,329	6,329	1,667	2,321	1,279	1,002		
Nevada.....	16,243	23	16,220							16,220
New Hampshire.....	23	23								
New Jersey.....	16	16								
New York.....	5,144	439	4,705	4,705	1,144	1,196	1,154	1,211		
North Carolina.....	1,241	1,241								
Ohio.....	100	100								
Oregon.....	11,278	318	10,960	6,110	1,705	2,404	1,024	977	650	4,200
Pennsylvania.....	133	34	99	99	21	25	29	24		
Rhode Island.....	154	154								
South Carolina.....	124	124								
Tennessee.....	70	70								
Texas.....	699	379	320							320
Vermont.....	14	14								
Virginia.....	229	229								
West Virginia.....	1	1								
Wisconsin.....	11,521	1,206	10,315	4,715	1,108	1,352	1,150	1,105	5,600	
Territories.....	272,527	4,503	268,024	62,724	16,987	19,135	13,150	13,452	8,300	197,000
Alaska.....	70,000		70,000							70,000
Arizona.....	32,083	31	32,052	4,352	1,277	1,396	925	754		27,700
Colorado.....	7,480	180	7,300							7,300
Dakota.....	27,520	1,200	26,320							26,320
District of Columbia.....	15	15								
Idaho.....	5,031	47	5,584	3,284	1,006	1,203	549	526		2,300
Indian.....	50,367		50,367	19,067	3,884	4,445	5,146	5,592	5,900	31,400
Montana.....	19,457	157	19,300							19,300
New Mexico.....	20,738	1,300	19,438	14,349	4,278	5,326	2,150	2,595		5,080
Utah.....	12,974	179	12,795	8,195	2,715	2,620	1,526	1,334		4,600
Washington.....	14,796	1,310	13,486	13,477	3,827	4,145	2,854	2,651		
Wyoming.....	2,466	66	2,400						2,400	

INTRODUCTION.

23

CENSUS OF 1880.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported, for 1880, 240,136 reservation or agency Indians, making, with the 66,407 enumerated by the census as civilized, a total of 306,543, Alaska excluded.

The Indians reported by the Indian Office were distributed among 68 agencies in states and territories as follows:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of agencies.	Aggregate Indian population.
Total	68	240,136
Arizona	4	18,706
California	4	4,108
Colorado (White River agency abandoned)	2	2,530
Dakota	10	27,168
Idaho	3	3,420
Indian territory	7	17,398
Indian territory (civilized tribes)	1	50,187
Iowa	1	355
Kansas	1	684
Michigan	1	10,141
Minnesota	1	6,108
Montana	5	21,050
Nebraska	4	4,300
Nevada	2	6,800
New Mexico	3	23,452
New York	1	5,130
Oregon	6	4,535
Utah	1	450
Washington territory	7	14,180
Wisconsin	2	7,037
Wyoming	1	2,083

SEX OF THE CIVILIZED INDIAN POPULATION, WITH GENERAL NATIVITY, 1880. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	NATIVE INDIANS.			FOREIGN BORN INDIANS.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total	66,407	33,085	32,422	64,587	32,083	31,004	1,820	1,002	818
Alabama	213	107	106	212	100	108	1	1	.....
Arizona	3,403	1,941	1,562	3,437	1,010	1,527	50	31	25
Arkansas	105	111	81	104	110	84	1	1	.....
California	10,277	8,328	7,040	15,008	8,088	7,880	300	240	60
Colorado	154	64	90	151	63	88	3	1	2
Connecticut	255	128	127	250	120	124	5	2	3
Dakota	1,301	676	710	1,220	594	635	102	81	81
Delaware	5	3	2	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	180	66	84	178	64	84	2	2	.....
Georgia	124	63	61	123	63	60	1	.....	1
Idaho	105	83	82	103	82	81	2	1	1
Illinois	140	82	58	114	70	44	20	12	14
Indiana	249	112	134	245	111	134	1	1	.....
Iowa	466	218	248	464	217	247	2	1	1
Kansas	815	413	402	800	411	395	0	2	7
Kentucky	50	26	24	40	25	24	1	1	.....
Louisiana	848	441	407	840	437	403	8	4	4
Maine	625	312	313	570	290	280	40	22	27
Maryland	15	7	8	14	7	7	1	.....	1
Massachusetts	360	185	184	338	166	172	31	10	12
Michigan	7,240	3,006	3,553	6,000	3,542	3,418	280	154	135
Minnesota	2,300	1,144	1,156	2,227	1,101	1,126	73	43	30
Mississippi	1,857	941	916	1,857	941	916	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	113	64	40	112	63	40	1	1	.....
Montana	1,603	770	884	1,305	638	757	268	141	127
Nebraska	235	112	123	235	112	123	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	2,803	1,546	1,257	2,780	1,535	1,254	14	11	3
New Hampshire	63	34	20	36	20	16	27	14	18
New Jersey	74	38	36	68	35	33	6	3	8
New Mexico	9,772	5,149	4,623	9,742	5,181	4,611	30	18	12

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

SEX OF THE CIVILIZED INDIAN POPULATION, WITH GENERAL NATIVITY, 1880—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	NATIVE INDIANS.			FOREIGN BORN INDIANS.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
New York	819	435	384	730	397	342	80	38	42
North Carolina	1,230	600	630	1,230	600	630			
Ohio	130	73	57	129	72	57	1	1	
Oregon	1,004	828	806	1,083	824	859	11	4	7
Pennsylvania	184	101	83	181	90	82	3	2	1
Rhode Island	77	37	40	71	33	38	6	4	2
South Carolina	131	68	63	131	68	63			
Tennessee	352	183	169	352	183	169			
Texas	902	521	471	892	452	440	100	69	31
Utah	807	428	379	795	422	373	12	6	6
Vermont	11	9	2	8	7	1	3	2	1
Virginia	85	37	48	85	37	48			
Washington	4,405	2,090	2,315	4,204	2,036	2,168	201	54	147
West Virginia	20	16	13	24	12	12	5	4	1
Wisconsin	3,161	1,585	1,576	3,141	1,574	1,567	20	11	9
Wyoming	140	71	69	140	71	69			

CENSUS OF 1890.

The census of Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, Alaska excluded, in 1890 was taken under the provision of the census act of March 1, 1889, as follows:

The Superintendent of Census may employ special agents or other means to make an enumeration of all Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable, classifying them as to Indians taxed and Indians not taxed.

Some tribes were not completely enrolled until 1891, but in most cases the data were secured as early as September, 1890.

The number of Indians on reservations engaged in agriculture for a livelihood is less than that of those who obtain a living through root digging, hunting, fishing, or horse trading. The larger portion of the Indians remaining on reservations is not agricultural. The Navajos are entirely self-sustaining as sheep and horse raisers.

The Indians of the United States in 1890 are either upon reservations or locations owned by themselves, or have abandoned their tribal relations and become citizens. No Indian bands as such are now roamers except Dull Knife's band of Gros Ventres in North Dakota, numbering 168, and this band is, in fact, attached to Fort Berthold agency. Some Papagos and Navajos also roam, but return to their reservations from time to time. When any Indians are found roaming they are off reservations with permission.

The total enumerated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 1, 1890, was 248,253 (Indians taxed, 58,806; Indians not taxed, 189,447), made up as follows:

INDIANS BY SEX, 1890.

INDIANS.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total	248,253	125,719	122,534
Citizen Indians, taxed or taxable	58,806	30,000	28,806
Reservation Indians	133,417	65,575	67,842
Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians with them	50,055	26,370	23,685
Six Nations of New York, including 98 in Pennsylvania	5,407	2,843	2,564
Geronimo's Apaches, Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama	384	140	235
Indian prisoners in prisons for felonies, not enumerated with tribes	184	182	2

^a Sex partly estimated.

The enumeration of Indians and persons living among Indians for the Eleventh Census, namely, 325,464, added to the population as reported by the population division, 62,622,250, and 32,052 for Alaska, makes a total of 62,979,766 persons in the United States June 1, 1890.

The Indian census in detail is as follows:

The Five Civilized Tribes, Indian territory	a178, 097
Cherokee Nation Indians, whites and negroes	56, 309
Chickasaw Nation Indians, whites and negroes	57, 329
Choctaw Nation Indians, whites and negroes	43, 808
Creek Nation Indians, whites and negroes	17, 912
Seminole Nation Indians, whites and negroes	2, 789
Indians under the Indian Office on reservations in 20 states and territories	133, 417
Six Nations of New York, including 98 in Pennsylvania	5, 407
Indian agents, employes, and at schools, whites and Indians, not otherwise enumerated	2, 466
Whites and negroes at military posts in Oklahoma and Indian territory	3, 197
Whites on Indian lands, by permission or otherwise	2, 312
Apache Indians in Alabama (Geronimo's band)	384
Indians in prisons not otherwise enumerated	184
Total	325, 464

a To the 178,097 persons of The Five Civilized Tribes, Indian territory, should be added 1,281 for the Indians and other persons connected with the Quapaw agency, in the northeast corner of Indian territory, counted as reservation Indians, and 804 persons on military reservations partly estimated, making a total population for Indian territory of 180,182.

The statistics of Indians show the number of Indians taxed or taxable and not taxed, number to whom rations are issued, etc., as follows:

Total Indians in the United States, except Alaska, June 1, 1890	248, 253
Indians under the control of the United States and under the Indian Office, being reservation Indians, on reservations in 20 states and territories	133, 417
Indians on reservations to whom rations are issued by the United States	34, 785
Self-supporting Indians on reservations (farming, herding, root digging, horse raising, fishing, or hunting)	98, 632
Total self-supporting Indians, taxed or taxable, 58,806, and untaxed, 154,094, including The Five Civilized Tribes and Six Nations of New York, but exclusive of Geronimo's band, 384, and prisoners, 184	212, 900

INDIANS, CENSUS OF 1890 (ALASKA EXCEPTED).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.			CIVILIZED INDIANS LIVING OFF RESERVATIONS AND COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS. (TAXED.)			INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS AND OTHER INDIANS, NOT COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS. (NOT TAXED.)		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total	248, 253	125, 719	122, 534	58, 806	30, 000	28, 206	a189, 447	95, 119	94, 328
Alabama	750	338	421	750	338	421			
Geronimo's Apaches	384	149	235				384	149	235
Arizona	20, 081	14, 023	15, 058	1, 512	840	672	28, 400	14, 083	14, 380
Arkansas	250	178	72	218	140	72	32	32	
California	10, 024	8, 534	8, 090	11, 517	5, 902	5, 615	5, 107	2, 632	2, 475
Colorado	1, 002	515	577	107	31	70	985	484	501
Connecticut	228	107	121	228	107	121			
Delaware	4	3	1	4	3	1			
District of Columbia	25	13	12	25	13	12			
Florida	171	97	74	171	97	74			
Georgia	68	30	32	68	30	32			
Idaho	4, 229	2, 071	2, 152	150	72	87	4, 004	1, 999	2, 005
Illinois	98	47	51	97	46	51	1	1	
Indiana	343	163	180	343	163	180			
Indian territory	51, 270	b20, 907	b24, 312				51, 270	b20, 907	b24, 312
Iowa	457	212	215	40	31	29	397	211	180
Kansas	1, 682	958	724	736	455	281	946	503	443
Kentucky	71	41	30	71	41	30			
Louisiana	628	336	292	627	335	292	1	1	
Maine	550	290	260	550	290	260			
Maryland	44	9	35	44	9	35			
Massachusetts	428	226	202	424	222	202	4	4	
Michigan	5, 025	2, 020	2, 699	5, 024	2, 025	2, 699	1	1	
Minnesota	10, 096	4, 792	5, 304	1, 888	908	980	8, 208	3, 884	4, 324
Mississippi	2, 036	1, 044	992	2, 036	1, 044	992			
Missouri	128	70	58	127	69	58	1	1	
Montana	11, 206	5, 444	5, 702	800	454	404	10, 340	4, 988	5, 358
Nebraska	6, 431	3, 240	3, 182	2, 803	1, 480	1, 413	3, 588	1, 760	1, 789
Nevada	5, 150	2, 712	2, 444	3, 503	1, 913	1, 680	1, 557	790	758

a Includes 184 Indians in prisons, not otherwise counted, distributed as follows: Arizona, 17 males; Arkansas, 32 males; California, 43 males; Idaho, 2 males; Illinois, 1 male; Kansas, 7 males; Louisiana, 1 male; Massachusetts, 4 males; Michigan, 1 male; Missouri, 1 male; Montana, 10 males; Nebraska, 2 males; Nevada, 5 males; New York, 9 males; North Carolina, 2 males; Ohio, 12 males and 1 female; Oregon, 5 males; South Dakota, 4 males; Texas, 3 males and 1 female; Utah, 1 male; Washington, 10 males; Wisconsin, 10 males.

b Sex partly estimated.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIANS, CENSUS OF 1890 (ALASKA EXCEPTED)—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.			CIVILIZED INDIANS LIVING OFF RESERVATIONS AND COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS. (TAXED.)			INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS AND OTHER INDIANS NOT COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS. (NOT TAXED.)		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
New Hampshire.....	16	13	3	16	13	3	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	84	47	37	84	47	37	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	15,044	7,785	7,259	8,554	4,553	4,001	6,490	3,232	3,258
New York.....	6,044	3,178	2,866	726	383	343	5,318	2,705	2,523
North Carolina.....	1,516	743	773	1,514	741	773	2	2	.....
North Dakota.....	8,174	3,990	4,178	194	93	101	7,980	3,903	4,077
Ohio.....	206	131	75	103	119	74	13	12	1
Oklahoma.....	13,177	6,329	6,848	10	5	5	13,167	6,324	6,843
Oregon.....	4,971	2,345	2,626	1,258	622	636	3,713	1,723	1,990
Pennsylvania.....	1,081	647	434	983	590	393	98	57	41
Rhode Island.....	180	96	84	180	96	84	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	173	82	91	173	82	91	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	10,854	9,057	10,197	782	382	400	10,072	9,275	9,707
Tennessee.....	146	71	75	146	71	75	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	708	359	349	704	350	348	4	3	1
Utah.....	3,456	1,840	1,607	608	351	257	2,848	1,498	1,350
Vermont.....	34	23	11	34	23	11	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	349	190	150	349	199	150	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11,181	5,650	5,531	3,655	1,828	1,827	7,526	3,822	3,704
West Virginia.....	9	6	3	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	9,930	5,118	4,812	3,835	2,037	1,798	6,095	3,081	3,014
Wyoming.....	1,844	906	938	43	22	21	1,801	884	917

The following table shows the number of Indians taxed or taxable, self-sustaining, and counted in the general census as 58,806, and gives them as males and females by states and territories:

INDIANS COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS, BY SEX AND BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total.....	58,806	30,600	28,206	Montana.....	860	456	404
Alabama.....	759	338	421	Nebraska.....	2,803	1,480	1,413
Arizona.....	1,512	840	672	Nevada.....	3,599	1,913	1,686
Arkansas.....	218	140	72	New Hampshire.....	16	13	3
California.....	11,517	5,902	5,615	New Jersey.....	84	47	37
Colorado.....	107	31	76	New Mexico.....	8,554	4,553	4,001
Connecticut.....	228	107	121	New York.....	726	383	343
Delaware.....	4	3	1	North Carolina.....	1,514	741	773
District of Columbia.....	25	13	12	North Dakota.....	194	93	101
Florida.....	171	97	74	Ohio.....	103	119	74
Georgia.....	68	36	32	Oklahoma.....	10	5	5
Idaho.....	159	72	87	Oregon.....	1,258	622	636
Illinois.....	97	46	51	Pennsylvania.....	983	590	393
Indiana.....	343	163	180	Rhode Island.....	180	96	84
Iowa.....	60	31	29	South Carolina.....	173	82	91
Kansas.....	736	455	281	South Dakota.....	782	382	400
Kentucky.....	71	41	30	Tennessee.....	146	71	75
Louisiana.....	627	335	292	Texas.....	704	350	348
Maine.....	550	290	260	Utah.....	608	351	257
Maryland.....	44	9	35	Vermont.....	34	23	11
Massachusetts.....	424	222	202	Virginia.....	349	190	150
Michigan.....	5,624	2,925	2,699	Washington.....	3,655	1,828	1,827
Minnesota.....	1,888	908	980	West Virginia.....	9	6	3
Mississippi.....	2,036	1,044	992	Wisconsin.....	3,835	2,037	1,798
Missouri.....	127	60	58	Wyoming.....	43	22	21

The following table shows the number of Indians not taxed and not counted in the general census, 189,447, and gives them as males and females by states and territories:

INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS AND OTHER INDIANS, NOT COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS AND NOT TAXED,
BY SEX AND BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.			INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS, AND NOT COUNTED IN THE GEN- ERAL CENSUS. (NOT TAXED.)			OTHER INDIANS, NOT COUNTED IN THE GENERAL CENSUS. (NOT TAXED.)		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total	189,447	95,119	94,328	133,417	65,575	67,842	558,030	29,544	26,486
Alabama.....									
Geronimo's Apaches.....	384	140	245				384	140	245
Arizona.....	28,400	14,083	14,316	28,452	14,060	14,392	17	17	
Arkansas.....	32	32					32	32	
California.....	5,107	2,632	2,475	5,064	2,580	2,475	43	43	
Colorado.....	985	484	501	985	484	501			
Connecticut.....									
Delaware.....									
District of Columbia.....									
Florida.....									
Georgia.....									
Idaho.....	4,004	1,996	2,008	4,002	1,997	2,005	2	2	
Illinois.....	1	1					1	1	
Indiana.....									
Indian territory.....	51,270	26,007	25,263	1,224	597	627	50,055	25,370	24,685
Iowa.....	307	211	186	397	211	186			
Kansas.....	940	503	437	930	496	434	7	7	
Kentucky.....									
Louisiana.....	1	1					1	1	
Maine.....									
Maryland.....									
Massachusetts.....	4	4					4	4	
Michigan.....	1	1					1	1	
Minnesota.....	8,208	3,884	4,324	8,208	3,884	4,324			
Mississippi.....									
Missouri.....	1	1					1	1	
Montana.....	10,346	4,088	5,258	10,336	4,078	5,258	10	10	
Nebraska.....	3,538	1,709	1,709	3,536	1,707	1,709	2	2	
Nevada.....	1,557	700	758	1,552	704	758	5	5	
New Hampshire.....									
New Jersey.....									
New Mexico.....	6,490	3,232	3,258	6,490	3,232	3,258			
New York.....	5,318	2,705	2,613				5,318	2,705	2,613
North Carolina.....	2	2					2	2	
North Dakota.....	7,080	3,003	4,077	7,080	3,003	4,077			
Ohio.....	13	12	1				13	12	1
Oklahoma.....	13,107	6,324	6,843	13,107	6,324	6,843			
Oregon.....	3,713	1,723	1,990	3,708	1,718	1,990	5	5	
Pennsylvania.....	98	57	41				98	57	41
Rhode Island.....									
South Carolina.....									
South Dakota.....	10,072	4,275	5,797	10,068	4,271	5,797	4	4	
Tennessee.....									
Texas.....	4	3	1				4	3	1
Utah.....	2,848	1,408	1,350	2,847	1,407	1,350	1	1	
Vermont.....									
Virginia.....									
Washington.....	7,520	3,822	3,704	7,510	3,812	3,704	10	10	
West Virginia.....									
Wisconsin.....	6,095	3,081	3,014	6,085	3,071	3,014	10	10	
Wyoming.....	1,801	884	917	1,801	884	917			

^a Includes 184 Indians in prisons, not otherwise counted, distributed as follows: Arizona, 17 males; Arkansas, 32 males; California, 43 males; Idaho, 2 males; Illinois, 1 male; Kansas, 7 males; Louisiana, 1 male; Massachusetts, 4 males; Michigan, 1 male; Missouri, 1 male; Montana, 10 males; Nebraska, 2 males; Nevada, 5 males; New York, 9 males; North Carolina, 2 males; Ohio, 12 males and 1 female; Oregon, 5 males; South Dakota, 4 males; Texas, 3 males and 1 female; Utah, 1 male; Washington, 10 males; Wisconsin, 10 males.

^b Sex partly estimated.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

INDIANS WHO ARE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The citizen Indians are scattered over 44 states and 5 territories, as shown by the tables in this introduction, and are employed in various pursuits.

As a rule the modern Mississippi valley, western, and Pacific coast Indians can be easily accounted for. The settlement of those regions by whites in large numbers is recent, and a fairly good record of the whereabouts of the several tribes of Indians known has been kept.

The Six Nations of New York and The Five Civilized Tribes of Indian territory are not citizens of the United States.

CIVILIZED INDIANS OFF RESERVATIONS, TAXED, AT CENSUSES OF 1890, 1880, 1870, AND 1860.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INDIANS TAXED.	CIVILIZED INDIANS.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INDIANS TAXED.	CIVILIZED INDIANS.		
	1890	1880	1870	1860		1890	1880	1870	1860
The United States.....	58,806	66,407	25,731	44,021	Missouri.....	127	113	75	20
Alabama.....	759	213	98	100	Montana.....	860	1,063	157	.....
Arizona.....	1,512	3,493	31	.....	Nebraska.....	2,803	235	87	63
Arkansas.....	218	195	89	48	Nevada.....	3,599	2,803	23	.....
California.....	11,517	10,277	7,241	17,798	New Hampshire.....	10	63	23	.....
Colorado.....	107	154	180	.....	New Jersey.....	84	74	16	.....
Connecticut.....	228	255	235	10	New Mexico.....	8,554	9,772	1,319	10,507
Dakota (a).....	.....	1,391	1,200	2,201	New York.....	726	819	430	140
Delaware.....	4	5	.....	.....	North Carolina.....	1,514	1,230	1,241	1,158
District of Columbia.....	25	5	15	1	North Dakota (a).....	104	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	171	180	2	1	Ohio.....	103	139	100	30
Georgia.....	68	124	40	38	Oklahoma (b).....	10	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	150	165	47	.....	Oregon.....	1,258	1,694	318	177
Illinois.....	97	140	32	32	Pennsylvania.....	983	184	34	7
Indiana.....	343	246	240	290	Rhode Island.....	180	77	154	19
Iowa.....	60	466	48	65	South Carolina.....	173	131	124	88
Kansas.....	736	815	914	180	South Dakota (a).....	782	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	71	50	108	33	Tennessee.....	140	352	70	60
Louisiana.....	627	818	509	173	Texas.....	701	992	379	403
Maine.....	550	625	400	5	Utah.....	608	807	179	80
Maryland.....	44	15	4	.....	Vermont.....	34	11	14	20
Massachusetts.....	424	300	151	32	Virginia.....	349	85	229	112
Michigan.....	5,024	7,240	4,926	6,172	Washington.....	3,055	4,405	1,319	426
Minnesota.....	1,888	2,300	690	2,300	West Virginia.....	9	29	1	.....
Mississippi.....	2,036	1,857	809	2	Wisconsin.....	3,835	3,161	1,200	1,017
					Wyoming.....	43	140	60	.....

a Dakota territory in 1860, 1870, and 1880.

b Oklahoma was not a political division in 1880.

LOCATIONS AND STOCKS OF INDIAN TRIBES AT SEVERAL DATES.

During the early settlement of the Atlantic coast and of the South Pacific coast the Europeans were led to believe by the natives that the interior of the present United States teemed with an aggressive, enterprising, and ingenious aboriginal population. Based upon these stories estimates of Indian population were made and names of tribes given which had only imagination for authority. Many early European writers chronicled these legends as facts. Investigation shows that the aboriginal population within the present United States at the beginning of the Columbian period could not have exceeded much over 500,000, that portions of families or stocks of Indians were given as original tribes, and that many small bands of the same tribe were given as separate tribes.

Probably no Indian tribe in the lists given bears its own name. The tribes are generally known by names given them by white people. This is one of the most singular facts in history. Indian tribes have within themselves several names, just as individual Indians have frequently half a dozen names; some have signed treaties with several names. Prior to colonial times the lists of names of Indian tribes were kept by the foreign nations who had control and by missionaries. In colonial times the lists of names were kept by the local or colonial authorities. Just prior to and during the Revolutionary war officers of the army kept them. In 1812-1813, and after the publication of the report of Lewis and Clarke's expedition, a list of the tribes (some 86) these explorers had met along the Missouri and Yellowstone and branches and the Columbia and its waters was prepared by them. Other explorers, traders, and hunters had made lists also, but they were generally partial and incomplete. The lists were kept in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, War Department, from 1813 to 1849, when the Indians passed under the control of the Home or Interior Department.

INDIANS NORTH AND WEST OF VIRGINIA IN 1782.

The following, furnished by Mr. Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, and published in Mr. Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia", 1782, seems to be an epitome of the knowledge then possessed by publicists as to the Indians in the region of country lying north and west of Virginia:

As far as I have been able to learn the country from the seacoast to the Alleghany and from the most southern waters of James river up to Patuxen river, now in the state of Maryland, was occupied by three nations of Indians, each of which spoke a different language, and were under separate and distinct governments. What the original or real names of those nations were I have not been able to learn with certainty; but by us they are distinguished by the names of Powhatans, Manahoacs, and Monacans, now commonly called Tuscaroras. The Powhatans, who occupied the country from the seashore up to the falls of the rivers, were a powerful nation, and seem to have consisted of seven tribes, five on the western and two on the eastern shore. Each of these tribes was subdivided into towns, families, or clans, who lived together. All the nations of Indians in North America lived in the hunter state and depended for subsistence on hunting, fishing, and the spontaneous fruits of the earth, and a kind of grain which was planted and gathered by the women, and is now known by the name of Indian corn. Long potatoes, pumpkins of various kinds, and squashes were also found in use among them. They had no flocks, herds, or tamed animals of any kind. Their government is a kind of patriarchal confederacy. Every town or family has a chief, who is distinguished by a particular title, and whom we commonly call "sachem". The several towns or families that compose a tribe have a chief who presides over it, and the several tribes composing a nation have a chief who presides over the whole nation. These chiefs are generally men advanced in years, and distinguished by their prudence and abilities in council. The matters which merely regard a town or family are settled by the chief and principal men of the town; those which regard a tribe, such as the appointment of head warriors or captains and settling differences between different towns and families, are regulated at a meeting or council of the chiefs from the several towns; and those which regard the whole nation, such as the making war, concluding peace, or forming alliances with the neighboring nations, are deliberated on and determined in a national council composed of the chiefs of the tribe, attended by head warriors and a number of the chiefs from the towns, who are his counselors. In every town there is a council house where the chief and old men of the town assemble when occasion requires, and consult what is proper to be done. Every tribe has a fixed place for the chiefs of the town to meet and consult on the business of the tribe, and in every nation there is what they call the central council house, or central council fire, where the chiefs of the several tribes, with the principal warriors, convene to consult and determine on their national affairs. When any matter is proposed in the national council it is common for the chiefs of the several tribes to consult thereon apart with their counselors, and when they have agreed, to deliver the opinion of the tribe at the national council, and as their government seems to rest wholly on persuasion, they endeavor, by mutual concessions, to obtain unanimity. Such is the government that still subsists among the Indian nations bordering on the United States. Some historians seem to think that the dignity of office of sachem was hereditary; but that opinion does not appear to be well founded. The sachem or chief of the tribe seems to be by election; and sometimes persons who are strangers and adopted into the tribe are promoted to this dignity on account of their abilities. Thus, on the arrival of Captain Smith, the first founder of the colony of Virginia, Opechancanough, who was sachem or chief of the Chickahominy, one of the tribes of the Powhatans, is said to have been of another tribe, and even of another nation, so that no certain account could be obtained of his origin or descent. The chiefs of the nation seem to have been by a rotation among the tribes; thus, when Captain Smith, in the year 1609, questioned Powhatan (who was the chief of the nation, and whose proper name is said to have been Wohunsonacock) respecting the succession, the old chief informed him "that he was very old, and had seen the death of all his people thrice; not one of these generations was then living except himself; that he must soon die, and the succession descend in order to his brothers, Opichapan, Opechancanough, and Catataugh, and then to his two sisters and their two daughters". But these were appellations designating the tribes in the confederacy, for the persons named are not his real brothers, but the chiefs of different tribes. Accordingly, in 1618, when Powhatan died, he was succeeded by Opichapan, and after his decease Opechancanough became chief of the nation. I need only mention another instance to show that the chiefs of the nation claimed this kindred with the head of the nation. In 1622, when Raleigh Crashaw was with Japazaw, the sachem or chief of the Patowmac, Opechancanough, who had great power and influence, being the second man in the nation and next in succession to Opichapan, and who was a bitter but secret enemy to the English and wanted to engage his nation in a war with them, sent two baskets of beads to the Patowmac chief, and desired him to kill the Englishmen that were with him. Japazaw replied that the English were his friends and Opichapan his brother, and that therefore there should be no blood shed between them by his means. It is also to be observed, that when the English first came over, in all their conferences with any of the chiefs, they constantly heard him make mention of his brother, with whom he must consult or to whom he referred them, meaning thereby either the chief of the nation or the tribes in confederacy. The Manahoacs are said to have been a confederacy of four tribes, and in alliance with the Monacans in the war which they were carrying on against the Powhatans.

To the northward of these there was another powerful nation, which occupied the country from the head of the Chesapeake bay up to the Kittatinny mountain, and as far eastward as Connecticut river, comprehending that part of New York which lies between the Highlands and the ocean, all the state of New Jersey, that part of Pennsylvania which is watered below the range of the Kittatinny mountains by the rivers or streams falling into the Delaware, and the county of Newcastle in the state of Delaware, as far as Duck creek. It is to be observed that the nations of Indians distinguished their countries one from another by natural boundaries, such as ranges of mountains or streams of water; but as the heads of rivers frequently interlock or approach near to each other, and those who live upon a stream claim the country watered by it, they often encroached on each other, and this is a constant source of war between the different nations. The nation occupying the tract of country last described called themselves Lenopi; the French writers call them Loups; and among the English they are now commonly called Delawares. This nation or confederacy consisted of five tribes, who all spoke one language: (1) the Chihohocki, who dwelt on the west side of the river now called Delaware, a name which it took from Lord De la War, who put into it on his passage from Virginia, but which by the Indians was called Chihohocki; (2) the Wanani, who inhabit the country called New Jersey, from the Rariton to the sea; (3) the Munsey, who dwelt on the upper streams of the Delaware, from the Kittatinny mountains down to the Leligh or western branch of the Delaware; (4) the Wabinga, who are sometimes called River Indians, sometimes Mohickanders, who had their dwelling between the west branch of Delaware and Hudson river, from the Kittatinny ridge down to the Rariton; and (5) the Mahiecon, or Mahattan, who occupied Staten island, York island (which, from its being the principal seat of their residence, was formerly called Mahatton), Long island, and that part of New York and Connecticut which lies between Hudson and Connecticut rivers, from the highland, which is a continuation of the Kittatinny ridge down to the sound. This nation had a close alliance with the Shawanese, who lived on the Susquehanna and to the westward of that river, as far as the Alleghany mountains, and carried on a long war with another powerful nation or confederacy of Indians which lived to the north of them, between the Kittatinny mountains or Highlands and the lake Ontario, and who called themselves Mingos, and are called by the French writers Iroquois, by the English the Five Nations, and by the Indians to the southward, with whom they were at

war, Massawomacs. This war was carrying on in its greatest fury when Captain Smith first arrived in Virginia. The Mingo warriors had penetrated down the Susquehanna to the mouth of it. In one of his excursions up the bay, at the mouth of Susquehanna, in 1608, Captain Smith met with six or seven of their canoes full of warriors, who were coming to attack their enemies in the rear. In an excursion which he had made a few weeks before up the Rappahannock, and in which he had [had] a skirmish with a party of the Manahoacs and taken a brother of one of their chiefs prisoner, he first heard of this nation; for when he asked the prisoner why his nation attacked the English, the prisoner said because his nation had heard that the English came from under the world to take their world from them. Being asked how many worlds he knew, he said he knew but one, which was under the sky that covered him, and which consisted of Powhatans, the Manakins, and the Massawomacs. Being questioned concerning the latter, he said they dwelt on a great water to the north; that they had many boats; and so many men that they waged [war] with all the rest of the world. The Mingo confederacy then consisted of five tribes; three, who are the elder, to wit, the Senecas, who live to the west; the Mohawks, to the east; and the Onondagas between them; and two who are called the younger tribes, namely, the Cayugas and Oneidas. All of these tribes speak one language, and were then united in a close confederacy, and occupied the tract of country from the east end of Lake Erie to Lake Champlain, and from the Kittatinney and Highlands to the lake Ontario and the river Cadaraqui, or St. Lawrence. They had some time before that carried on a war with a nation who lived beyond the lakes and were called Adirondacs. In this war they were worsted; but having made a peace with them, through the intercession with the French who were then settling Canada, they turned their arms against the Lenopi; and as the war was long and doubtful, they, in the course of it, not only exerted their whole force, but put into practice every measure which prudence or policy could devise to bring it to a successful issue. For this purpose they bent their course down the Susquehanna, and warring with the Indians in their way, and having penetrated as far as the mouth of it, they, by the terror of their arms, engaged a nation now known by the name of Nanticocks, Conoys, and Tuteloos, who lived between Chesapeake and Delaware bays and bordering on the tribe of Chichomecki, to enter into an alliance with them. They also formed an alliance with the Monacans and stimulated them to a war with the Lenopi and their confederates. At the same time the Mohawks carried on a furious war down the Hudson against the Mohiccons and River Indians, and compelled them to purchase a temporary and precarious peace, by acknowledging them to be their superiors and paying an annual tribute. The Lenopi being surrounded with enemies and hard pressed, and having lost many of their warriors, were at last compelled to sue for peace, which was granted to them on the condition that they should put themselves under the protection of the Mingos, confine themselves to raising corn, hunting for the subsistence of their families, and no longer have the power of making war. This is what the Indians call making them women; and in this condition the Lenopis were when William Penn first arrived and began the settlement of Pennsylvania in 1682. * * *

The Oswegatchies, Connosedagos, and Cohunnegagocs, or, as they are commonly called, Caghnewagos, are of the Mingo or Six Nation Indians, who, by the influence of the French missionaries, have been separated from their nation and induced to settle there.

I do not know of what nation the Angquagahs are, but suspect they are a family of the Senecas.

The Nanticocks and Conoies were formerly of a nation that lived at the head of Chesapeake bay, and who of late years have been adopted into the Mingo or Froquois confederacy, and make a seventh nation, the Monacans or Tuscaroras, who were taken into the confederacy in 1712, making the sixth.

The Saponies are families of the Wanamies, who removed from New Jersey, and, with the Mohiccons, Munsiess, and Delawares, belong to the Lenopi nation. The Mingos are a war colony from the Six Nations; so are the Cohunnegagos. Of the rest of the northern tribes, I have never been able to learn anything certain; but all accounts seem to agree in this: that there is a very powerful nation, distinguished by a variety of names taken from the several towns or families, but commonly called Tawas or Oatawas, who speak one language and live round and on the waters that fall into the western lakes, and extend from the waters of the Ohio quite to the waters falling into Hudson bay.

INDIANS IN THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA IN 1803.

At the time of the purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803 the knowledge of the province and its Indian tribes was very limited. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 embraced almost all the area of what now comprises seventeen states and two territories, with gross areas as follows: part of the state of Alabama, west of the Perdido and on the Gulf, below latitude 31° north, estimated to contain 2,300 square miles; part of the state of Mississippi, west of Alabama, adjoining Louisiana on the Gulf, and south of 31° north latitude, estimated at 3,600 square miles; the state of Louisiana, 48,720 square miles; the state of Arkansas, 53,850 square miles; the state of Missouri, 69,415 square miles; the state of Kansas, all but southwest corner (estimated), 73,542 square miles; the state of Iowa, 56,025 square miles; the state of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi river, 57,531 square miles; the state of Nebraska, 77,510 square miles; the state of Colorado, east of the Rocky mountains and north of Arkansas river, 57,000 square miles; the state of Oregon (nominally and by discovery), 96,030 square miles; the state of North Dakota, 70,795 square miles; the state of South Dakota, 77,650 square miles; the state of Montana, 146,080 square miles; the state of Idaho, 84,800 square miles; the state of Washington, 69,180 square miles; the state of Wyoming, all but the zone in the middle, south, and southwest part, 83,563 square miles; the Indian territory, 31,400 square miles; Oklahoma territory, 39,030 square miles; making a total area of 1,198,021 square miles, or 766,733,440 acres.

The Department of State, by direction of President Jefferson, prepared a descriptive statement of the Indians and tribes in this province. It contained all the information then possessed by the government as to the several tribes, as follows:

The Indian nations within the limits of Louisiana as far as known are as follows, and consist of the number specified:

On the eastern bank of the Mississippi, about 25 leagues from Orleans, are the remains of the nation of Houmas, or Red Men, which do not exceed 60 persons. There are no other Indians settled on this side of the river either in Louisiana or west Florida, though they are at times frequented by parties of wandering Choctaws.

On the west side of the Mississippi are the remains of the Tonnicas, settled near and above Point Coupee, on the river, consisting of 50 or 60 persons.

IN THE ATACAPAS.—On the lower parts of the Bayou Teche, at about 11 or 12 leagues from the sea, are two villages of Chitamachas, consisting of about 100 souls.

The Atacapas, properly so called, dispersed throughout the district, and chiefly on the bayou or creek of Vermillion, about 100 souls. Wanderers of the tribes of Biloxes and Choctaws, on Bayou Crocodile, which empties into the Teche, about 50 souls.

IN THE OPELOUSAS TO THE NORTHWEST OF ATACAPAS.—Two villages of Alibamas in the center of the district near the church, consisting of 100 persons.

Conchates, dispersed through the country as far west as the river Sabinus and its neighborhood, about 350 persons.

ON THE RIVER ROUGE.—At Avoyelles, 19 leagues from the Mississippi, is a village of the Biloxi nation, and another on the lake of the Avoyelles, the whole about 60 souls.

At the Rapide, 26 leagues from the Mississippi, is a village of the Choctaws of 100 souls, and another of Biloxes, about 2 leagues from it, of about 100 more. About 8 or 9 leagues higher up the Red river is a village of about 50 souls. All these are occasionally employed by the settlers in their neighborhood as boatmen.

About 80 leagues above Natchitoches, on the Red river, is the nation of the Cadoquies, called by abbreviation Cados; they can raise from 300 to 400 warriors, are the friends of the whites, and are esteemed the bravest and most generous of all the nations in this vast country; they are rapidly decreasing, owing to intemperance and the numbers annually destroyed by the Osages and Choctaws.

There are, besides the foregoing, at least 400 to 500 families of Choctaws, who are dispersed on the west side of the Mississippi, on the Ouchetcha and Red rivers, as far west as Natchitoches, and the whole nation would have emigrated across the Mississippi had it not been for the opposition of the Spaniards and the Indians on that side who had suffered by their aggressions.

ON THE RIVER ARKANSAS.—Between the Red river and the Arkansas there are but a few Indians, the remains of tribes almost extinct. On this last river is the nation of the same name, consisting of about 200 warriors. They are brave yet peaceable and well disposed, and have always been attached to the French and espoused their cause in their wars with the Chickasaws, whom they have always resisted with success. They live in three villages; the first is 18 leagues from the Mississippi, on the Arkansas river, and the others are 3 and 6 leagues from the first. A scarcity of game on the eastern side of the Mississippi has lately induced a number of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, etc., to frequent the neighborhood of Arkansas, where game is still in abundance; they have contracted marriages with the Arkansas, and seem inclined to make a permanent settlement and incorporate themselves with that nation. The number is unknown, but is considerable and is every day increasing.

On the river St. Francis, in the neighborhood of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Riviere a la Pomme, and the environs, are settled a number of vagabonds, emigrants from the Delawares, Shawnese, Minnis, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Piorias, and supposed to consist in all of 500 families. They are at times troublesome to the boats descending the river, and have even plundered some of them and committed a few murders. They are attached to liquor; seldom remain long in any place. Many of them speak English; all understand it, and there are some who even read and write it.

At St. Genevieve, in the settlement among the whites, are about 30 Piorias, Kaskaskias, and Illinois, who seldom hunt for fear of the other Indians; they are the remains of a nation which 50 years ago could bring into the field 1,200 warriors.

ON THE MISSOURI.—On the Missouri and its waters are many and numerous nations, the best known of which are the Osages, situated on the river of the same name on the right bank of the Missouri, at about 80 leagues from its confluence with it; they consist of 1,000 warriors, who live in two settlements at no great distance from each other. They are of a gigantic stature and well proportioned, are enemies of the whites and of all other Indian nations, and commit depredations from the Illinois to the Arkansas. The trade of this nation is said to be under an exclusive grant. They are a cruel and ferocious race, and are hated and feared by all the other Indians. The confluence of the Osage river with the Missouri is about 80 leagues from the Mississippi.

Sixty leagues higher up the Missouri, and on the same bank, is the river Kansas, and on it the nation of the same name, but at about 70 or 80 leagues from its mouth. It consists of about 250 warriors, who are as fierce and cruel as the Osages, and often molest and illtreat those who go to trade among them.

Sixty leagues above the river Kansas, and at about 200 leagues from the mouth of the Missouri, still on the right bank, is the Riviere Platte, or Shallow river, remarkable for its quicksands and bad navigation; and near its confluence with the Missouri dwells the nation of Oetolactos, commonly called Otos, consisting of about 200 warriors, among whom are 25 or 30 of the nation of Missouri, who took refuge among them about 25 years since.

Forty leagues up the river Platte you come to the nation of the Panis, composed of about 700 warriors in four neighboring villages; they hunt but little, and are ill provided with firearms; they often make war on the Spaniards in the neighborhood of Santa Fe, from which they are not far distant.

At 300 leagues from the Mississippi and 100 from the river Platte, on the same bank, are situated the villages of the Mahas. They consisted in 1799 of 500 warriors, but are said to have been almost cut off last year by the smallpox.

At 50 leagues above the Mahas, and on the left bank of the Missouri, dwell the Poncas to the number of 250 warriors, possessing in common with the Mahas their language, society, and vices. Their trade has never been of much value, and those engaged in it are exposed to pillage and illtreatment.

At the distance of 450 leagues from the Mississippi, and on the right bank of the Missouri, dwell the Aricaras to the number of 700 warriors, and 60 leagues above, the Mandane nation, consisting of above 700 warriors likewise. These two last nations are well disposed to the whites, but have been the victims of the Sioux, or Mandowessies, who, being themselves well provided with firearms, have taken advantage of the defenseless situation of the others, and have on all occasions murdered them without mercy.

No discoveries on the Missouri beyond the Mandane nation have been accurately detailed, though the traders have been informed that many large navigable rivers discharge their waters into it far above it, and that there are many numerous nations settled upon them.

The Sioux, or Mandowessies, who frequent the country between the north bank of the Missouri and Mississippi, are a great impediment to trade and navigation. They endeavor to prevent all communication with the nations dwelling high up the Missouri to deprive them of ammunition and arms, and thus keep them subservient to themselves. In the winter they are chiefly on the banks of the Missouri and massacre all who fall into their hands.

There are a number of nations at a distance from the banks of the Missouri to the north and south, concerning whom but little information has been received.

Returning to the Mississippi and ascending it from the Missouri, about 75 leagues above the mouth of the latter, the river Moingona or Riviere de Moine, enters the Mississippi on the west side, and on it are situated the Ayons, a nation originally from the Missouri, speaking the language of the Otatachas. It consisted of 200 warriors before the smallpox lately raged among them.

The Sacs and Renards dwell on the Mississippi about 300 leagues above St. Louis, and frequently trade with it; they live together and consist of 500 warriors; their chief trade is with Michilimackinac, and they have always been peaceable and friendly.

The other nations on the Mississippi higher up are but little known to us. The nations of the Missouri, though cruel, treacherous, and insolent, may doubtless be kept in order by the United States if proper regulations are adopted with respect to them.

It is said that no treaties have been entered into by Spain with the Indian nations westward of the Mississippi, and that its treaties with the Crooks, Choctaws, etc., are in effect superseded by our treaty with that power of the 27th October, 1795.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1836.

Albert Gallatin, in 1836, wrote of the Indians in the United States and their languages as follows:

The uniformity of character in the grammatical forms and structure of all the Indian languages of North America which have been sufficiently investigated indicates a common origin. The numerous distinct languages, if we attend only to the vocabularies between which every trace of affinity has disappeared, attest the antiquity of the American population. From the Arctic sea to 52° of north latitude, across the continent of America from the Atlantic almost to the Pacific, we have not found more than two great families of languages, the Eskimaux and the Athapascas. South of these, as far as 35° or 36° of latitude, two other families, the Algonkin-Lenape and Iroquois, filled the whole space between the Atlantic and the Mississippi or the meridian which passes by its sources. Another great family, that of the Sioux, extends equally far from north to south, on the west side of the Mississippi. With the exception of a doubtful tribe (the Loucheux), there is not to be found in the extensive territory occupied by those five families a single tribe or remnant of a tribe that speaks a dialect which does not belong to one or another of those five families.

On the contrary, in the comparatively small territory south of the Lenape and Iroquois tribes, and including that portion of the state of Louisiana which lies west of the Mississippi, we find, allowing even the Muskogee and Choctaw to be but one, three extensive languages, the Catawba, the Cherokee, and the Choctaw Muskogee, and six well ascertained of small tribes or remnants of tribes, to wit, the Uchee, the Natches, and the four above mentioned west of the Mississippi; and there is a strong probability that, independently of the several small extinct tribes of Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, which still existed when those countries were first settled, several of those still existing west of the Mississippi will be found to have distinct languages. It also appears by the statements of their respective population, communicated by Dr. Sibley, and which is indeed notorious, that those small tribes preserve their language to the last moment of their existence.

The following notes, also by Mr. Gallatin, 1836, embrace all the Indians in the United States at that time except those west of the Rocky mountains:

Under this head will be included the New England Indians, meaning thereby those between the Abenakis and Hudson river, the Long Island Indians, the Delaware and Minsi of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Nanticookes of the eastern shore of Maryland, the Susquehannocks, the Powhatans of Virginia, and the Pamlico of North Carolina.

There may have been some exaggeration in the accounts of the Indian population of New England. In proportion as they are separated from us by time or distance, the Indians are uniformly represented as more numerous than they appear when better known. Gookin, who wrote in 1674, states that the Pequods were said to have been able in former times to raise 4,000 warriors, reduced in his time to 300 men. These had indeed been conquered and partly destroyed or dispersed in the war of 1637; but according to the accounts of that war, the number of their warriors could not at that time have amounted to 1,000.

The Narragansetts, who were reckoned in former times, as ancient Indians said, to amount to 5,000 warriors, did not in his time amount to 1,000. As the only wars in which they had been engaged before the year 1674, from the first European settlement in New England, were the usual ones with other Indians, such a great diminution within that period appears highly improbable. With respect to the other three great nations, to wit, the Wampanoags, the Massachusetts, and the Pawtucketts, Gookin estimates their former number to have been in the aggregate 9,000 warriors. He states the population of the two last in his own time at 550 men, besides women and children. This great diminution he and all the other ancient writers ascribed to a most fatal epidemic sickness, which a few years before the first arrival of the English had made dreadful ravages among those two nations and the Wampanoags. But, after making every reasonable allowance for exaggerations derived from Indian reports, there can be no doubt, from the concurrent accounts of contemporary writers, that the Indian population principally along the seacoast between the old Plymouth colony and the Hudson river was much greater in proportion to the extent of territory than was found anywhere else on the shores of the Atlantic, or with the exception perhaps of the Hurons in the interior parts of the United States. This opinion is corroborated by the enumerations subsequent to Philip's war, after the greater part of the hostile Indians had removed to Canada or its vicinity. In an account laid before the assembly of Connecticut in 1680 the warriors of the several tribes in the state are reckoned at 500. In 1698 the converted Indians in Massachusetts were computed to amount to nearly 3,000 souls. In 1774, by an actual census, there were still 1,363 Indians in Connecticut and 1,482 in Rhode Island. Those several numbers greatly exceed those found elsewhere, under similar circumstances, so long after the date of the first European settlements. I think that the Indian population within the present boundaries of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut must have been from 30,000 to 40,000 souls before the epidemic disease which preceded the landing of the pilgrims.

For this greater accumulated population two causes may be assigned. A greater and more uniform supply of food is afforded by fisheries than by hunting, and we find accordingly that the Narragansetts of Rhode Island were, in proportion to their territory, the most populous tribe of New England. It appears also probable that the Indians along the seacoast had been driven away from the interior and compelled to concentrate themselves in order to be able to resist the attacks of the more warlike Indians of the Five Nations. Even near the seashore, from the Piscataqua to the vicinity of the Hudson, the New England Indians were perpetually harassed by the attacks of the Maquas. They were, Gookin says, in time of war so great a terror to all the Indians before named that the appearance of four or five Maquas in the woods would frighten them from their habitations, and induced many of them to get together in forts. Wood and other contemporary writers confirm this account, and the Mohawks were wont in Connecticut to pursue the native Indians and kill them even in the houses of the English settlers. We find accordingly the population to have been chiefly concentrated along the seashore and the banks of the Connecticut river below its falls. That of the Nipmuck, and generally of the inland country north of the state of Connecticut, was much less in proportion to the territory, and there do not appear to have been any tribes of any consequence in the northern parts of New Hampshire or in the state of Vermont.

It appears from the researches of Hon. Silas Wood that there were not less than 13 distinct tribes on Long island over which the Montauks, who inhabited the easternmost part of the island, exercised some kind of authority, though they had been themselves tributaries of the Pequods before the subjugation of these by the English. The two extremities of the island were settled about the same time, the eastern by the English and the western by the Dutch.

The Delaware and Minsi occupied the country bounded eastwardly and southwardly by Hudson river and the Atlantic. On the west they appear to have been divided from the Nanticookes and the Susquehannocks by the height of land which separates the waters falling into the Delaware from those that empty into the Susquehanna and Chesapeake. They probably extended southwardly along the Delaware as far as Sandy Hook, which seems to have belonged to another tribe. On the north they were in possession of the country watered by the Schuylkill to its sources. The line thence to the Hudson is more uncertain. They may originally have extended to the sources of the Delaware, and it was perhaps owing to the conquests of a comparatively recent date that at the treaty of Easton, of 1758,

the Delaware chief, Tedyuscung, who had at first asserted the claim of his nation to that extent, restricted it to one of the intervening ranges of hills, and acknowledged that the lands higher up the river belonged to his uncles, of the Five Nations. East of the Delaware the Lenape tribes were separated by the Catskill mountains from the Mohawks; but it has already been stated that the Wappings intervened and extended even below the Highlands. The division line between those Wappings and the Minsi is not known with certainty.

At the time when William Penn landed in Pennsylvania the Delawares had been subjugated and "made women" by the Five Nations. It is well known that, according to that Indian mode of expression, the Delawares were henceforth prohibited from making war and placed under the sovereignty of the conquerors, who did not even allow sales of land in the actual possession of the Delawares to be valid without their approbation. William Penn, his descendants, and the state of Pennsylvania accordingly always purchased the right of possession from the Delawares and that of sovereignty from the Five Nations. The tale suggested by the vanity of the Delawares, and in which the venerable Heckewelder placed implicit faith, that this treaty was a voluntary act on the part of the Delawares, is too incredible to require serious discussion. It can not be admitted that they were guilty of such an egregious act of folly as to assent voluntarily to an agreement which left their deadly enemies at liberty to destroy their own kindred, friends, and allies, with no other remedy but the title of mediators, a character in which they never once appeared; and it is really absurd to suppose that any Indian tribe victorious, as the Delawares are stated to have been at that time, should have voluntarily submitted to that which, according to their universal and most deeply rooted habits and opinions, is the utmost degradation and ignominy; but it is difficult to ascertain when that event took place, and it seems probable, as asserted by the Indians, that it was subsequent to the arrival of the Europeans. Under those circumstances many of the Delawares determined to remove west of the Alleghany mountains, and about the years 1740-1750 obtained from their ancient allies and uncles, the Wyandots, the grant of a desolate tract of land lying principally on the Muskingum. The great body of the nation was still attached to Pennsylvania; but the grounds of complaint increased. The Delawares were encouraged by western tribes and by the French to shake off the yoke of the Six Nations and to join in the war against their allies, the British. The frontier settlements of Pennsylvania were accordingly attacked both by the Delawares and Shawnoes, and although peace was made with them at Easton in 1758 and the conquest of Canada put an end to the general war, both the Shawnoes and Delawares removed altogether in 1768 beyond the Alleghany mountains. This resolution had not been taken without much reluctance. At a preparatory conference held at Easton in 1757 the Delaware chief, Tedyuscung, said: "We intend to settle at Wyoming; we want to have certain boundaries fixed between you and us, and a certain tract of land fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our children to sell nor for you or any of your children ever to buy, that we may be not pushed on every side, but have a certain country fixed for our own use and that of our children forever". And at the treaty of Easton in 1758 he accordingly applied to the Six Nations for a permanent grant of land at Shamokin and Wyoming, on the Susquehanna. The Maqua chiefs answered that they were not authorized to sell any lands; that they would refer the demand to their great council at Onondago, which alone had a right to make sales. "In the meanwhile", they added, "you may make use of those lands in conjunction with our own people and all the rest of our relations, the Indians of the different nations in our alliance". It is proper to add that the Delawares did not lay any claim to the lands on the Susquehanna, which they acknowledged to belong altogether to the Six Nations.

The removal of the Delawares, Minsi, and Shawnoes to the Ohio at once extricated them from the yoke of the Six Nations and cut off the intercourse between these and the Miamis and other western Indians who had been inclined to enter into their alliance. The years 1765-1795 are the true period of the power and importance of the Delawares. United with the Shawnoes, who were settled on the Scioto, they sustained during the 7 years' war the declining power of France and arrested for some years the progress of the British and American arms. Although a portion of the nation adhered to the Americans during the war of Independence, the main body, together with all the western nations, made common cause with the British; and, after the short truce which followed the treaty of 1783, they were again at the head of the western confederacy in their last struggle for independence. Placed by their geographical situation in the front of battle, they were during those three wars the aggressors, and to the last moment the most active and formidable enemies of America. The decisive victory of General Wayne (1794) dissolved the confederacy, and the Delawares were the greatest sufferers by the treaty of Greenville of 1795.

The greater part of the lands allotted them by the Wyandots was ceded by that treaty, and they then obtained from the Miamis a tract of land on the White river of Wabash, which, by the treaty of Vincennes of 1804, was guaranteed to them by the United States; but the Miamis having contended the ensuing year, at the treaty of Grouseland, that they had only permitted them to occupy the territory, but had not conveyed the soil to them, the Delawares released the United States from that guarantee. They did not take part with the British in the last war, and, together with some Mohicans and Naticokes, remained on White river till the year 1819, when they finally ceded their claim to the United States. Those residing there were then reduced to about 800 souls. A number, including the Moravian converted Indians, had previously removed to Canada, and it is difficult to ascertain the situation or numbers of the residue at this time. Those who have lately removed west of the Mississippi are, in an estimate of the War Department, computed at 400 souls. Former emigrations to that quarter had, however, taken place, and several small dispersed bands are, it is believed, united with the Senecas and some other tribes.

The Illinois consisted of 5 tribes, to wit, the Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaronas, Peorias, and Mitchigamias. This last was a foreign tribe admitted into their confederacy, and which originally came from the west side of the Mississippi, where they lived on a small river that bore their name.

It is also well known that, when the Shawnoes of Pennsylvania began, in the year 1740, to migrate to the Ohio, they were obliged to obtain a grant or permission to that effect from the Wyandots; and, in a memorandum annexed to the treaty of Fort Harmar with the Wyandots, of January, 1789, they declare that the country north of the Ohio, then occupied by the Shawnoes, is theirs (the Wyandots) of right, and that the Shawnoes are only living upon it by their permission.

From these scattered notices it may be conjectured that, as stated by the Sanks and Foxes, the Shawnoes separated at an early date from the other Lenape tribes, and established themselves south of the Ohio in what is now the state of Kentucky; that, having been driven away from that territory, probably by the Chickasas and Cherokees, some portion of them found their way during the first half of the seventeenth century as far east as the country of the Susquehannocks, a kindred Lenape tribe; that the main body of the nation, invited by the Miamis and the Andastes, crossed the Ohio, occupied the country on and adjacent to the Scioto, and joined in the war against the Five Nations, and that, after their final defeat and that of their allies in the year 1672, the dispersion alluded to by Evans took place. A considerable portion made about that time a forcible settlement on the headwaters of the rivers of Carolina; and these, after having been driven away by the Catawbias, found, as others had already done, an asylum in different parts of the Creek country; another portion joined their brethren in Pennsylvania, and some may have remained in the vicinity of the Scioto and Sandusky. Those in Pennsylvania, who seem to have been the most considerable part of the nation, were not entirely subjugated and reduced to the humiliating state of women by the Six Nations; but they held their lands on the Susquehanna only as tenants at will, and were always obliged to acknowledge a kind of sovereignty or superiority in their landlords. They appear to have been more early and more

unanimous than the Delawares in their determination to return to the country north of the Ohio. This they effected under the auspices of the Wyandots, and on the invitation of the French during the years 1740-1755. They occupied there the Scioto country, extending to Sandusky, and westwardly toward the Great Miami, and they have also left there the names of two of their tribes, to wit, Chillicothe and Piqua. Those who were settled among the Creeks joined them, and the nation was once more united.

The destruction of the greater part of the Hurons (Wyandots) took place in 1649; the dispersion of the residue and of the Algonkins of the Ottawa river in the ensuing year. It is probable that the general terror inspired by those events was the immediate cause of the final submission of the Delawares, already hard pressed; and that, being no longer in need of the fort near Christina for the purpose of keeping them in check, the Five Nations evacuated it in 1651 and sold the adjacent land to the Dutch. The capture of the principal village of the neutral nation, the incorporation of a portion of that tribe, and the dispersion of the rest, are stated as having also happened in 1651.

The territory of the Cherokees, Chokalees, or more properly, Tsalakies, extended north and south of the southwesterly continuation of the Appalachian mountains, embracing on the north the country on Tennessee or Cherokee river and its tributary streams, from their sources down to the vicinity of the Muscle shoals, where they were bounded on the west by the Chickasas. The Cumberland mountain may be considered as having been their boundary on the north; but since the country has been known to us no other Indian nation but some small bands of Shawnoos had any settlement between that mountain and the Ohio. On the west side of the Savannah they were bounded on the south by the Creeks, the division line being Broad river, and generally along the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude. On the east of the Savannah their original seats embraced the upper waters of that river, of the Santee and probably of the Yadkin, but could not have extended as far south as 34° of north latitude. They were bounded on the south in that quarter probably by Muskogee tribes in the vicinity of the Savannah, and farther east by the Catawbas. The Cherokees, like other Indian nations, were almost always at war with some of the adjacent tribes. They had probably contributed to the expulsion of the Shawnoos from the country south of the Ohio, and appear to have been perpetually at war with some branch or other of that erratic nation. (a)

They had also long continued hostilities with the Six Nations, which do not seem to have been conducted with much vigor on either side, and were terminated about the years 1744-1750 through the interference of the British government. It appears by an answer sent by them at the conferences of Carlisle of 1753, to a previous message of the Delawares, that they had at a former period entertained amicable relations with that tribe. They expressed in it friendly dispositions, said that they had not heard from the Delawares for a long time, and called them nephews.

The country of the Cherokees was strong; they formed but one nation, and they do not appear to have been materially injured by their Indian wars. It would seem that since they came in contact with the Europeans, and notwithstanding successive cessions of part of their territory, their number at least during the last forty years has been increased. Their warriors were estimated at 2,300 in the year 1762 by Adair, who adds that he was informed that forty years before they had 6,000. According to a late estimate of the Indian department they now amount to 15,000 souls, including those who have already removed beyond the Mississippi, and exclusively of about 1,200 negroes in their possession.

The four great southern nations, according to the estimates of the War Department, which have been quoted and are in that quarter very correct, consists now of 67,000 souls, viz: Cherokees, 15,000; Choctaws, 18,500; Chickasas, 5,500, 24,000; Muskogees, Seminoles, and Hitchittos, 26,000; Uchees, Alibamons, Coosadas, and Natches, 2,000. The territory west of the Mississippi, in exchange for their lands east of that river, contains 40,000,000 acres, exclusively of what may be allotted to the Chickasas. Government defrays the expenses of the removal, pays the value of their improvements, and allows them considerable annuities.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890 (ALASKA EXCEPTED).

Many Indian tribes of the same stock speak different languages, there being some 64 languages for the 32 existing stocks. Some tribes have the stock or family name. In illustration, the Shoshone Indians at Shoshone agency, Wyoming, and at Fort Hall agency, Idaho, are of Shoshonean stock; so to designate a family from a tribe "an" or "ian" is affixed to stock names in the table. A stock or family is presumed to be a tribe or tribes of an ancestral or original language. Frequently a single language is a stock or family. Indian tribal languages which have descended from a common or ancestral tongue are considered of the same stock or family.

Within the territory of the United States the Indian tribes are found to have belonged to 53 stocks. By this is meant that 53 families of languages have been discovered or defined up to 1890. The investigation of the problem began years ago, being greatly aided by the research of Albert Gallatin, and it was only by the co-operation of linguistic scholars in more recent times that the task was brought to completion. It was largely through the efforts of the Smithsonian Institution, or aided by it, that the various tribes and bands were relegated to their proper connections. The linguistic stocks, although built upon the same typical foundation, are so different in vocabulary and grammar that the ability to speak a language belonging to one of them does not argue an acquaintance with a language belonging to another stock. Within the linguistic families are innumerable languages akin in vocabulary and grammar, but as different in their style as the members of the Aryan group. Some of these stocks, as the Athapasean, Algonkian, Iroquoian, Muskogean, Siouan, Salishan, Shoshonean, and others, covered an enormous territory and embraced a great diversity of languages. Other stocks, such as the Timuquanan of Florida, have altogether disappeared, and are only known in the literature that has been left concerning them; still others of these stocks are at present represented by a single language spoken by a meager remnant of their tribes. The linguistic chart published in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, J. W. Powell, director, and the map of Daniel G. Brinton, both given elsewhere, will enable the scholar to familiarize himself with the approximate location of the stocks as first seen by the white man. The table of stocks corrected by Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution, is designed, on the other hand, to show where the remnants of these aboriginal tribes, who once roamed over the present territory of the United States, are now located.

a The last settlement of the Shawnoos south of the Ohio was at Bull's Town, on the Little Kenawha. They were obliged to abandon it about the year 1770 on account of the repeated attacks of small Cherokee parties.

Many of the tribes or bands in Arizona, notably the Hualapai, Maricopa, Tonto, Yuma, and Yuma-Apache, given as Yuman stock, claim to be Apaches (Athapascans), and have been popularly so known.

The Pimas and Papagos of Arizona, given as Pimans, have heretofore been commonly known as Apaches (Athapascans). These tribes or bands learned to speak Apache so long ago that the present members believe they are Apaches.

The lists following are as they have been agreed upon by most American ethnologists. Data as to separate tribes and the location and number of the tribes and stock are also given.

The stock table given shows some 280 tribes or parts of Indian tribes in the United States. Many of these, notably those in Oregon, are merged into others, and some names are undoubtedly local duplications. Many of the tribes are widely scattered; for instance, the Arapaho are at Shoshone agency, Wyoming, and at Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Oklahoma. Some Apaches are at the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, Oklahoma; some at the Jicarilla Apache reservation and Mescalero Apache agency, New Mexico; others at the several agencies in Arizona. Geronimo's band of Apaches are at Mount Vernon barracks, near Mobile, Alabama, deported from Arizona. The Oneidas are in New York and Wisconsin, and the Cherokees in North Carolina and Indian territory. Some of these tribes were removed and placed wide apart for war or other reasons. Others were nomadic before they were located on reservations, and were placed on reservations adjacent to where they were found. Some Indians are also noted who are not on reservations or at agencies. The large map of the United States in 1890, showing agencies, will aid in locating the tribes.

Of the 53 known stocks or families of Indians defined by scientists as being or having been within the area of the present United States, 32, or portions of them, are now in existence; but some of them as given are small in numbers, and a doubt may exist as to their being original stocks.

There are now very few if any Indians of the Kulanapan stock given as at Potter valley (no reservation) and Round Valley reservation, California, and Russian river (no reservation), Oregon. The Palaihnihan stock, Pitt River tribe, Round Valley reservation, California, consists of a number of small tribes of California Indians numbering in all only 581. The Pitt River tribe is the only tribe of this stock given as being on the Round Valley reservation, and the only tribe noted as of this stock. Much difficulty would be experienced in singling out Pitt River Palaihnihan stock Indian, as the tribes are merged. The Tonkawan stock consists of 57 persons all told, the remnants of the Tonkawa tribe of Texas, now at Oakland reservation, Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agency, Oklahoma.

Albert Gallatin, in his paper on "A Synopsis of the Indian Tribes in 1836", gave but 28 stocks or families of North American Indians, and some of them he probably considered questionable or remote, as his map gave locations for but 11 of these stocks; still it will be remembered that the extreme west of the United States was not well known in 1836, and that Arizona, California, and New Mexico were not then portions of the United States.

The following two tables are derived from the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1885-1886. J. W. Powell, director, being responsible for the classification:

STOCKS IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAVE BECOME EXTINCT.

STOCKS.	Location.	Remarks.
Adaijan	Louisiana	Extinct.
Atzacapan	Texas	Probably extinct.
Chimakuan	Washington	Some 250 near Cape Flattery.
Chimarikan	California	Extinct.
Chitimachan	Louisiana	Probably extinct or citizens of Texas.
Chumashan (Santa Barbara)	California	Probably extinct or citizens of California.
Costanuan	California	Probably extinct or citizens of California.
Eselentan	California	Extinct.
Kurankawan	California	Extinct.
Moguelumman	California	Probably extinct or citizens of California.
Natchezan	Mississippi and Alabama	Practically extinct; said to be 4 Natchez with Crooks in Indian territory and some in the Cherokee hills, Indian territory.
Quorntean	California	Citizens of Oregon and California; quite numerous.
Sahnian	California	Probably extinct or citizens of California.
Sastean	Oregon and California	Probably extinct or citizens of Oregon or California.
Taklanian	Oregon	Included in Rogue River Indians, and are at Siletz reservation, Oregon; 27 in number.
Toniquanan (may be an offshoot of Carib stock)	Florida and Atlantic coast	Extinct.
Tonikan	Louisiana	Nearly extinct; 25 living near Marksville, Louisiana.
Washoran	Nevada	Near Carson, Nevada; about 200 inhorners about towns and cities.
Wetpsokan	Oregon	Not numerous; gone into citizenship.
Wishoskan	California	Practically extinct.
Yaman	California	Very few; some at Round Mountain and Redding; out of tribal relations.

The 32 stocks in the United States now having tribal relations are as follows:

INDIAN FAMILIES OR STOCKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Algonkian (Algonquian).	Kiowan.	Pani (Caddoan).	Tonkawan.
Athapascan.	Kitumahan.	Piman.	Uchean.
Caddoan.	Kulanapan.	Pujunan.	Wailatpuan.
Chinookan.	Kusan.	Salishan.	Wakashan.
Copehan.	Lutnamian.	Shahaptian.	Yakonan.
Iroquoian.	Mariposan.	Shoshonenn.	Yukian.
Kalapooian.	Muskogean.	Siouan.	Yuman.
Keresan.	Palahnihan.	Tewan.	Zunian.

A discussion of the Indian linguistic families of America north of Mexico, by J. W. Powell will be found in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1885-1886.

NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES IN THE UNITED STATES.

From their discovery by the whites the several Indian tribes have been variously named; none, however, at this date have for current names their Indian names. They are known by the names given them by Europeans as a rule, and sometimes by other tribes, and by localities and tribal peculiarities or incidents, such as the Nez Percés (pierced noses), and the Winnebagos, called Les Puans (the stinkers), because of the large quantities of decaying fish found in their camps. This variety of names has resulted in confusion and increased error in identifying tribes.

PRINCIPAL TRIBES KNOWN TO THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table gives the names of the principal tribes as known to the laws of the United States and the names of a number of the same tribes as given in the stock table on the following pages:

NAME IN PRESENT LAW.	NAME IN STOCK TABLE.	NAME IN PRESENT LAW.	NAME IN STOCK TABLE.
Apache.....	Apache.	Osage.....	Osage (Great and Little).
Arapaho.....	Arapaho.	Otoe and Missouri.....	Otoe-Missouri.
Arikara.....	Arikara.	Otter Tail (Chippewa).....	Ottawa.
Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet.	Ottawa.....	Ottawa.
Bannock.....	Bannak.	Pillager (Chippewa).....	Pawnee.
Brulé.....	Brulé.	Pawnee.....	Pottawatomie.
Comanche.....	Comanche.	Pottawatomie.....	Peoria.
Cheyenne.....	Cheyenne.	Peoria.....	Plankasha.
Chickasaw.....	Chickasaw.	Plankeshaw.....	Ponca.
Chippewa.....	Chippewa.	Pembina (Chippewa).....	Pah-ute.
Choctaw.....	Choctaw.	Ponca.....	Quapaw.
Columbia.....	Columbias.	Pluto.....	Quinnelt.
Colville.....	Colville.	Quapaw.....	Quinnelt.
Creek.....	Creek.	Quinnelt.....	Quillehute.
Crow.....	Crow.	Quillehute.....	Turtle Mountain (Chippewa)
Citizen and Prairie Pottawatomie.....	Pottawatomie	Turtle Mountain (Chippewa).....	Tonkawa.
Carlos band, Flathead.....	Flathead.	Tonkawa.....	Sioux.
Cayuse.....	Cayuse.	Sioux.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.
Cherokee.....	Cherokee.	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Sac and Fox of the Missouri.
Cœur d'Alene.....	Cœur d'Alene, or Skitewish.	Seminole.....	Seminole.
Chilapel.....	Kallapelm.	Seneca, and Seneca of New York.....	Seneca.
Delaware.....	Delaware.	Shawnee, and Eastern and Absentee Shawnee.....	Shawnee.
D'Wamish.....	D'Wamish.	Shoshone and Bannock.....	Shoshone-Bannak.
Flathead.....	Flathead.	Six Nations of New York.....	Iroquois.
Gros Ventre.....	Gros Ventre, or Minitari.	Santee Sioux.....	Santee Sioux.
Hunlapai.....	Hunlapai.	Sioux, Yankton tribe.....	Yankton Sioux.
Iowa.....	Iowa.	Sheepenter.....	Sheepenter.
Joseph's band.....	Nez Percé.	Shabit.....	Shabit.
Kiowa.....	Kiowa.	S'Klallam.....	S'Klallam.
Kaw.....	Kaw.	Sisseton Sioux.....	Sisseton.
Kansas.....	Kansas.	Spokane.....	Spokane.
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.	Utes, confederate bands of.....	Umatilla.
Kaskaskia.....	Kaskaskia.	Umatilla.....	Umatilla.
Klamath.....	Klamath.	Winnebagoish (Chippewa).....	Winnebago.
Molele, or Molale.....	Molele, or Molale.	Winnebago.....	Wen.
Miami.....	Miami.	Wichita.....	Wichita.
Mandan.....	Mandan.	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla.
Modok.....	Modok.	Wyandotte.....	Wyandot (Wandot).
Makah.....	Makah.	Wahpeton Sioux.....	Wahpeton.
Menomonee.....	Menomonee.	Yakama.....	Yakama.
Moqui.....	Moqui.		
Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé.		
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.		
Navajo.....	Navajo.		

TABLE OF STOCKS.

The following table, corrected by Prof. Otis T. Mason, showing the tribes (about 280 in number), stocks, reservations, and agencies of Indians in the United States, does not include those in Alaska:

TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Acoma.....	Keresan	(A pueblo).....	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Alseya.....	Yakonan	Siletz.....	Siletz, Oregon.
Apache.....	Athapasean	Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Applegate Creek.....	Athapasean	Siletz.....	Siletz, Oregon.
Arapaho (Northern).....	Algonkian	Wind River.....	Shoshone, Wyoming.
Arapaho (Southern).....	Algonkian	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.
Arikara.....	Caddoan	Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold, North Dakota.
Arivipna.....	Athapasean	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Assinabohn.....	Siouan	Fort Peck.....	Fort Peck, Montana.
Assinabohn.....	Siouan	Devils Lake.....	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Bannak.....	Shoshonean	Lemhi.....	Lemhi, Idaho.
Bannak (Bolsé).....	Shoshonean	Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Bannak (Bruneau).....	Shoshonean	Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Blackfeet.....	Algonkian	Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet, Montana.
Blackfeet.....	Siouan	Standing Rock and Cheyenne River ..	Standing Rock, North Dakota, and Cheyenne River, South Dakota.
Blackfeet.....	Siouan	Cheyenne River.....	Cheyenne River, South Dakota.
Blond.....	Algonkian	Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet, Montana.
Brulé.....	Siouan	Fort Peck.....	Fort Peck, Montana.
Brulé (Lower).....	Siouan	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, South Dakota.
Brulé (Upper).....	Siouan	Rosebud.....	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Caddo (see Kaddo).....			
Capote Ute.....	Shoshonean	Ute.....	Southern Ute, Colorado.
Cayuga.....	Troquolan	Cattaraugus.....	New York, New York.
Cayuga.....	Troquolan	Townsend.....	New York, New York.
Cayuse.....	Wiyilatpman	Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Oregon.
Challam.....	Sallahan	S'Kokomish.....	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Chasta-Skoton (see Shasta-Skoton).....			
Chenhilla (see Talhalla).....			
Cherokee (Eastern) (a).....	Troquolan		
Cherokee (Eastern).....	Troquolan	Qualla Boundary.....	Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina.
Cherokee (Western).....	Troquolan	Cherokee.....	Union, Indian territory.
Cheto.....	Athapasean	Siletz.....	Siletz, Oregon.
Cheyenne (Northern).....	Algonkian	Pine Ridge.....	Pine Ridge, South Dakota.
Cheyenne (Northern).....	Algonkian	Northern Cheyenne.....	Tongue River, Montana.
Cheyenne (Northern and Southern).....	Algonkian	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.
Chickasaw.....	Muskogean	Chickasaw.....	Union, Indian territory.
Chillon (Cochis).....	Athapasean	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Chimcheva.....	Shoshonean	Colorado River.....	Colorado River, Arizona.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Bolsé Fort, Deer Creek, and Vermilion Lake, Minnesota.	La Pointe, Wisconsin.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Fond du Lac, Minnesota.....	La Pointe, Wisconsin.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Grand Portage, Minnesota.....	La Pointe, Wisconsin.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Leech Lake.....	White Earth, Minnesota.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Mille Lac.....	White Earth, Minnesota.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Red Lake.....	White Earth, Minnesota.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	White Earth.....	White Earth, Minnesota.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Winnabogoshish.....	White Earth, Minnesota.
Chippewa.....	Algonkian	Turtle Mountain.....	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Chippewa (Lac Court d'Oreille band).....	Algonkian	Lac Court d'Oreille.....	La Pointe, Wisconsin.
Chippewa (Lac de Flambeau band).....	Algonkian	Lac de Flambeau.....	La Pointe, Wisconsin.
Chippewa (L'Anse).....	Algonkian	L'Anse.....	
Chippewa (L'Anse).....	Algonkian	Isabella.....	
Chippewa (La Pointe band).....	Algonkian	La Pointe and Red Cliff.....	La Pointe, Wisconsin.
Chippewa and Munsee (Munsee).....	Algonkian	Chippewa and Munsee.....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
Chippewa and Ottawa.....	Algonkian		Michigan.
Chiricahua (includes Chillon and Arivipna).....	Athapasean	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Choctaw.....	Muskogean	Choctaw.....	Union, Indian territory.
Clear Lake.....	Yukian	Round Valley.....	Round Valley, California.
Coahuila.....	Shoshonean	Mission.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Cochiti.....	Keresan	(A pueblo).....	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Cœur d'Alène, or Skitswah.....	Sallahan	Cœur d'Alène (Idaho).....	Colville, Washington.
Cœur d'Alène, or Skitswah.....	Sallahan	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Columbias (b).....	Sallahan	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Colville (Kalispelm, Met'how).....	Sallahan	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.

a In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

b Merged with Met'how.

TABLE OF STOCKS—Continued.

TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Comanche	Shoshonean	Kiowa and Comanche and Wichita ..	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Coneaw (see Konkaut).			
Coquille (Upper)	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Cow Creek (Umpqua)	Athapascan	Grande Ronde, Oregon	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Cowlitz	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Coyotero (Kolotero), a part of the Chirika-hwa.			
Creek (a)	Muskogean	Creek Nation	Union, Indian territory.
Crow (Mountain)	Siouan	Crow	Crow, Montana.
Crow (River)	Siouan	Crow	Crow, Montana.
Cut-head Sioux	Siouan	Devils Lake	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Delaware	Algonkian	Kiowa and Comanche and Wichita ..	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Delaware	Algonkian		Union, Indian territory. (b)
Denver Ute	Shoshonean	Ute	Southern Ute, Colorado.
Diegueño	Yuman	Mission	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
D'Wamish	Salishan	Lummi, Port Madison, Snohomish, and Swinomish.	Tulalip, Washington.
Etakmur	Salishan	Lummi, Port Madison, Snohomish, and Swinomish.	Tulalip, Washington.
Euchee (Uchi) (a)	Muskogean	Creek	Union, Indian territory.
Euchee (Yukwichee)	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Flahertan Sioux	Siouan		South Dakota. (c)
Flathead	Salishan	Jocho	Flathead, Montana.
Galles Creek	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Gitksan Harbor	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington, all allotted.
Gosh Ute	Shoshonean	Duck Valley	Western Shoshone, Nevada.
Great Ute	Shoshonean	Uinta (Uintah) Valley	Uinta (Uintah) and Ouray, Utah.
Grand River Ute	Shoshonean	Uinta (Uintah) Valley	Uinta (Uintah) and Ouray, Utah.
Graya Harbor	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington, all allotted.
Gros Ventre, or Minutari	Siouan	Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold, North Dakota.
Gros Ventre of the Prairie	Algonkian	Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap, Montana.
Healdsburg	Yukian		California. (c)
Hoh	Salishan	Quinalt	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Hualapai	Yuman	Colorado River (and roaming)	Colorado River, Arizona.
Hunsatung	Athapascan	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley (d)	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Hupa	Athapascan	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Ioni	Caddoan	Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Iowa	Siouan	Iowa	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
Iowa	Siouan	Iowa	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Jalela	Taöean	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Jemez	Toöean	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Jicarilla	Athapascan	Jicarilla Apache, New Mexico	Southern Ute, Colorado.
John Day	Shahaptian	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, Oregon.
Joshua	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Kaddo	Caddoan	Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Kalabait	Shoshonean	Moapa River	Nevada, Nevada.
Kalapuyan	Kalapooian	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Kallapelm	Salishan	Jocho and Colville	Flathead, Montana, and Colville, Washington.
Kamiltpah	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Kansas or Kaw	Siouan	Kansas	Osage, Oklahoma.
Kapoti (Capote)	Shoshonean	Ute	Southern Ute, Colorado.
Kaskaskia	Algonkian	Pearl	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Kawla (Cahuilla)	Shoshonean	Tule River	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Kemahwivi (Tantawait, Chimehuova)	Shoshonean	Colorado River	Colorado River, Arizona.
Kemahwivi (Tantawait, Chimehuova)	Shoshonean	Moapa River	Nevada, Nevada.
Kichai	Caddoan	Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Kickapoo	Algonkian	Kickapoo	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
Kickapoo (Mexican)	Algonkian	Kickapoo	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Kinakano (Okanagan)	Salishan	Colville	Colville, Washington.
Kings River	Mariposan	Tule River	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Kiowa	Kiowan	Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Klamka	Chinookan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Klamath	Lutuanian	Klamath River	Klamath River, California.
Klamath	Lutuanian	Klamath	Klamath, Oregon.
Klamath	Lutuanian	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Klamath (e)	Lutuanian		California. (e)
Klatsop	Chinookan	Cholalis	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Klikatat (Cowlitz, Lewis River)	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.

a The Eucheas (Uchees or Yuchis) are consolidated with the Creeks.

b Seven hundred and fifty-four Delawares live in Delaware district, Cherokee Nation, Indian territory.

c No agency.

d The Hupa (Hoopa) Valley reservation was a subagency of the Mission-Tule Consolidated agency, California, until the fall of 1890, but now it is Hupa (Hoopa) Valley agency.

e In Indian Report, but Mr. Gatschet says Ara (Karok), Ahikwa (Yurok), and Shasta.

TABLE OF STOCKS—Continued.

TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Klinquilt.....	Shoshapitan.....	Yakama.....	Yakama, Washington.
Koahuilla (Kawia).....	Shoshonean.....	Colorado River.....	Colorado River, Arizona.
Kolotero (Coyotero).....	Athapascan.....	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Kokopa.....	Yuman.....	(Not on reservation).....	Colorado River, Arizona.
Konkan.....	Pajunan.....	Round Valley.....	Round Valley, California.
Kowwassayo.....	Salishan.....	Yakama.....	Yakama, Washington.
Kuan.....	Kuan.....	Siletz.....	Siletz, Oregon.
Kutenay (Kootenai).....	Klitanaban.....	Jocho.....	Flathead, Montana.
Kutenay (Kootenai).....	Klitanaban.....	Cour d'Alene (Idaho).....	Colville, Washington.
Laguna.....	Keresan.....	(A pueblo).....	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Lake (includes Okanagan).....	Salishan.....	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Lipan.....	Athapascan.....	Oakland and Mesquero Apache.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Oklahoma, and Mesquero, New Mexico.
Little Lake.....	Yakian.....	Round Valley.....	Round Valley, California.
Loafer Sioux.....	Sioux.....	Rosebud.....	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Lower Brulé.....	Sioux.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, South Dakota.
Luckanuto.....	Kalispootan.....	Grande Ronde.....	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Lummi.....	Salishan.....	Lummi, Port Madison, and Snohomish.....	Tulalip, Washington.
Makah.....	Wakashan.....	Makah.....	Neah Bay, Washington.
Malheur.....	Shoshonean.....	Donk Valley.....	Western Shoshone, Nevada.
Mandan.....	Sioux.....	Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold, North Dakota.
Maricopa.....	Yuman.....	Gila River and Salt River.....	Phua, Arizona.
Marya River.....	Kalispootan.....	Grande Ronde.....	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Monomeneo.....	Algonkian.....	Monomeneo.....	Green Bay, Wisconsin.
Mescalero.....	Athapascan.....	Mescalero Apache.....	Mescalero, New Mexico.
Met'how (a).....	Salishan.....	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Miami.....	Algonkian.....	Pocah.....	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Mickwautunne.....	Athapascan.....	Siletz.....	Siletz, Oregon.
Mimbé.....	Athapascan.....	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Minnikongo.....	Sioux.....	Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, South Dakota.
Minnikongo.....	Sioux.....	Cheyenne River.....	Cheyenne River, South Dakota.
Minnikongo.....	Sioux.....	Rosebud.....	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Miskut.....	Athapascan.....	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley.....	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Mission:			
Conhulla.....	Shoshonean.....	Mission.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Diogeno.....	Yuman.....	Mission.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Owango (Owens River).....	Shoshonean.....	Mission.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
San Luis Rey.....	Shoshonean.....	Mission.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Serrano.....	Shoshonean.....	Mission.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Missionaria.....	Sioux.....	Otoe.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Oklahoma.
Modok.....	Lutunian.....	Klamath.....	Klamath, Oregon.
Modok.....	Lutunian.....	Modok (Modoc).....	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Mogollon.....	Athapascan.....	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Mohave.....	Yuman.....	Colorado River.....	Colorado River, Arizona.
Mohave Apache.....	Yuman.....	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Molelo, or Molalo.....	Wintupuan.....	Grande Ronde.....	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Monneho.....	Shoshonean.....	Tule River.....	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Moqui: (c)			
Mashongnavi.....	Shoshonean.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Orabi.....	Shoshonean.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Seohumavi.....	Shoshonean.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Shonopavi.....	Shoshonean.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Shopolavi.....	Shoshonean.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Towa.....	Tafian.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Walpi.....	Shoshonean.....	Moqui, Arizona.....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Moses' band.....	Salishan.....	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Muncho Ute.....	Shoshonean.....	Ute.....	Southern Ute, Colorado.
Muckleshoot.....	Salishan.....	Muckleshoot.....	Tulalip, Washington.
Muckleshoot.....	Salishan.....	Nisqually and Puyallup.....	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Mud Bay.....	Salishan.....		Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Muni.....	Algonkian.....	Chippewa and Muncie.....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
Muni.....	Algonkian.....	Stockbridge and Muncie.....	Green Bay, Wisconsin.
Nambo.....	Tafian.....	(A pueblo).....	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Navajo.....	Athapascan.....	Navajo (New Mexico, Utah, Arizona).....	Navajo, New Mexico.
Nepolum.....	Salishan.....	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Nestucca.....	Salishan.....	Grande Ronde.....	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Nestucca.....	Salishan.....	Siletz.....	Siletz, Oregon.
Nez Percé.....	Shoshapitan.....	Lapwai.....	Nez Percé, Idaho.
Nez Percé.....	Shoshapitan.....	Colville.....	Colville, Washington.
Nisqually.....	Salishan.....	Puyallup and Squakson Island.....	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Nisqually.....	Salishan.....	Nisqually.....	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.

a Merged with Columbias.

b No agency.

c The census names are Mashongnavi, Orabi, Seohumavi, Shonopavi, Shopolavi, Towa, Walpi.

TABLE OF STOCKS—Continued.

TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Nulnatana	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Ochechole	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Ogalalla Sioux	Siouan	Rosebud	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Ogalalla Sioux	Siouan	Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge, South Dakota.
Ojo Caliente	Athapascan	White Mountain	San Carlos, Arizona.
Okanagan (Kinakane)	Salishan	Colville	Colville, Washington.
Olympia	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Omaha	Siouan	Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska.
Oneida	Iroquoian	Oneida	Green Bay, Wisconsin.
Oneida	Iroquoian	Tonawanda	New York, New York.
Oneida	Iroquoian	Onondaga	New York, New York.
Onondaga	Iroquoian	Cattaraugus	New York, New York.
Onondaga	Iroquoian	Allegany	New York, New York.
Onondaga	Iroquoian	Tuscarora	New York, New York.
Onondaga	Iroquoian	Onondaga	New York, New York.
Oregon City, or Tumwater	Chinookan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Osage (Great and Little)	Siouan	Osage	Osage, Oklahoma.
Oto	Siouan	Otoe and Sac and Fox	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, and Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Ottawa	Algonkian	Ottawa	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Ottawa	Algonkian	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Pah-ute.	Shoshonean	Duck Valley	Western Shoshone, Nevada.
Pah-ute (Paviotso)	Shoshonean	Pyramid Lake and Walker River	Nevada, Nevada.
Palouse.	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Pantese.	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Papago	Piman	Papago and Gila Bend (and roaming)	Pima, Arizona.
Pavant	Shoshonean	Uinta (Uintah) Valley	Uinta (Uintah) and Ouray, Utah.
Pawipit.	Shoshonean	Moapa River	Nevada, Nevada.
Pawnee.	Caddoan	Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Oklahoma.
Pecos	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Pend d'Oreille	Salishan	Colville	Colville, Washington.
Pend d'Oreille	Salishan	Cœur d'Alène (Idaho)	Colville, Washington.
Pend d'Oreille	Salishan	Jocko	Flathead, Montana.
Peoria	Algonkian	Peoria	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Piankasha	Algonkian	Peoria	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Picuris (with Taos)	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Piegán	Algonkian	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Montana.
Pima	Piman	Gila River and Salt River	Pima, Arizona.
Pinal	Athapascan	White Mountain	San Carlos, Arizona.
Pisquose	Salishan	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Pitt River	Palaihnihan	Palaihnihan	California. (a)
Pitt River	Palaihnihan	Round Valley	Round Valley, California.
Piute	Shoshonean	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Piute	Shoshonean	Moapa River	Nevada, Nevada.
Piute	Shoshonean	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, Oregon.
Piute	Shoshonean	Klamath	Klamath, Oregon.
Pojoaque	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Ponca	Siouan	Ponca	Santee, Nebraska.
Ponca	Siouan	Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Oklahoma.
Pottawatomí	Algonkian	Mackinac	Mackinac, Michigan.
Pottawatomí	Algonkian	(On Huron river)	Michigan. (b)
Pottawatomí	Algonkian	Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Pottawatomí (Prairie band)	Algonkian	Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
Potter Valley	Kulanapan	Potter Valley	California. (a)
Potter Valley	Kulanapan	Round Valley	Round Valley, California.
Pueblo:			
Acoma	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Cochiti	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Isleta.	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Jemez	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Laguna	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Nambe	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Picuris	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Pojoaque	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Sandia	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Domingo.	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Felipe	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Ildefonso.	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Juan	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Santa Aña	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Santa Clara.	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Taos.	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Tesuque	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.

a No agency.

b Citizens of the United States.

TABLE OF STOCKS—Continued.

TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Pueblo—Continued.			
Zia	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Zuni	Zuni	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Puyallup	Salishan	Puyallup	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Puyallup	Salishan	Squakson Island	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Puyallup	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Quapaw	Siouan	Quapaw and Osage	Quapaw, Indian territory, and Osage, Oklahoma.
Queet	Salishan	Quinalt	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Quillehute	Salishan	Makah and Quillehute	Neah Bay, Washington.
Quinalt	Salishan	Quillehute	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Redwood	Athapascan	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Redwood	Athapascan	Round Valley	Round Valley, California.
Rogue River	Athapascan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Rogue River	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Russian River	Kulanapan .....	.....	Oregon. (a)
Sac and Fox (Mississippi) (b)	Algonkian	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox, Iowa.
Sac and Fox (Missouri)	Algonkian	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
Sac and Fox (Missouri and Mississippi)	Algonkian	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Sacramento Valley	Copehan .....	.....	California. (a)
Saiuz	Athapascan	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
St. Regis	Iroquoian	St. Regis	New York, New York.
Saiustkla	Yakonan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Salmon River	Salishan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Salmon River	Salishan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
San Carlos	Athapascan	White Mountain	San Carlos, Arizona.
Sandia	Tofion	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Domingo	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Felipe	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Ildefonso	Tafion	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Juan	Tafion	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
San Luis Rey	Shoshonean	Mission	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Sans Arcs Sioux	Siouan	Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River, South Dakota.
Sans Peol (San Puell)	Salishan	Colville	Colville, Washington.
Santa Ana	Keresan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Santa Clara	Tafion	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Santee Sioux	Siouan	Fort Peck	Fort Peck, Montana.
Santee Sioux	Siouan	Nebraska	Santee, Nebraska.
Santee Sioux	Siouan	Devils Lake	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Santiam (c)	Kalapooian	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Seapeah	Salishan	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Seminole	Muskogean	(Roaming)	Florida.
Seminole	Muskogean	Seminole	Union, Indian territory.
Seneca	Iroquoian	Allegany	New York, New York.
Seneca	Iroquoian	Seneca and Cayuga	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Seneca	Iroquoian	Oil Springs	New York, New York.
Seneca	Iroquoian	Cattaraugus	New York, New York.
Sermalton	Athapascan	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Serrano	Shoshonean	Mission	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Shasta-Skoton (Shista-Kkhwusta)	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Shasti	Athapascan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Shawnee	Algonkian	(With Cherokees)	Indian territory. (a)
Shawnee (Absentee)	Algonkian	Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
Shawnee (Eastern)	Algonkian	Shawnee	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Shebit	Shoshonean .....	.....	Utah. (a)
Sheepsteer	Shoshonean	Lemhi	Lemhi, Idaho.
Shiwit	Shoshonean	Moapa River	Nevada, Nevada.
Shoalwater	Chinookan	Shoalwater	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Shoshone	Shoshonean	Lemhi	Lemhi, Idaho.
Shoshone	Shoshonean	Fort Hall	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Shoshone (Eastern band)	Shoshonean	Wind River	Shoshone, Wyoming.
Shoshone (Western band)	Shoshonean	Duck Valley	Western Shoshone, Nevada.
Shyik	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Sioux (mixed)	Siouan	Rosebud	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Sisseton	Siouan	Lake Traverse	Sisseton, South Dakota.
Sisseton Sioux	Siouan	Devils Lake	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Sixes (Kwatami)	Athapascan	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Skinpah	Salishan	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
S'Kallana	Salishan	S'Kokomish	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Skokomish	Salishan	S'Kokomish	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Skwaknamish	Salishan	Puyallup and Squakson Island	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Skwaknamish	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.

a No agency.

b Claim to be the Fox portion of the Sac and Fox.

c Other Santiams are Molales.

REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED.

TABLE OF STOCKS—Continued.

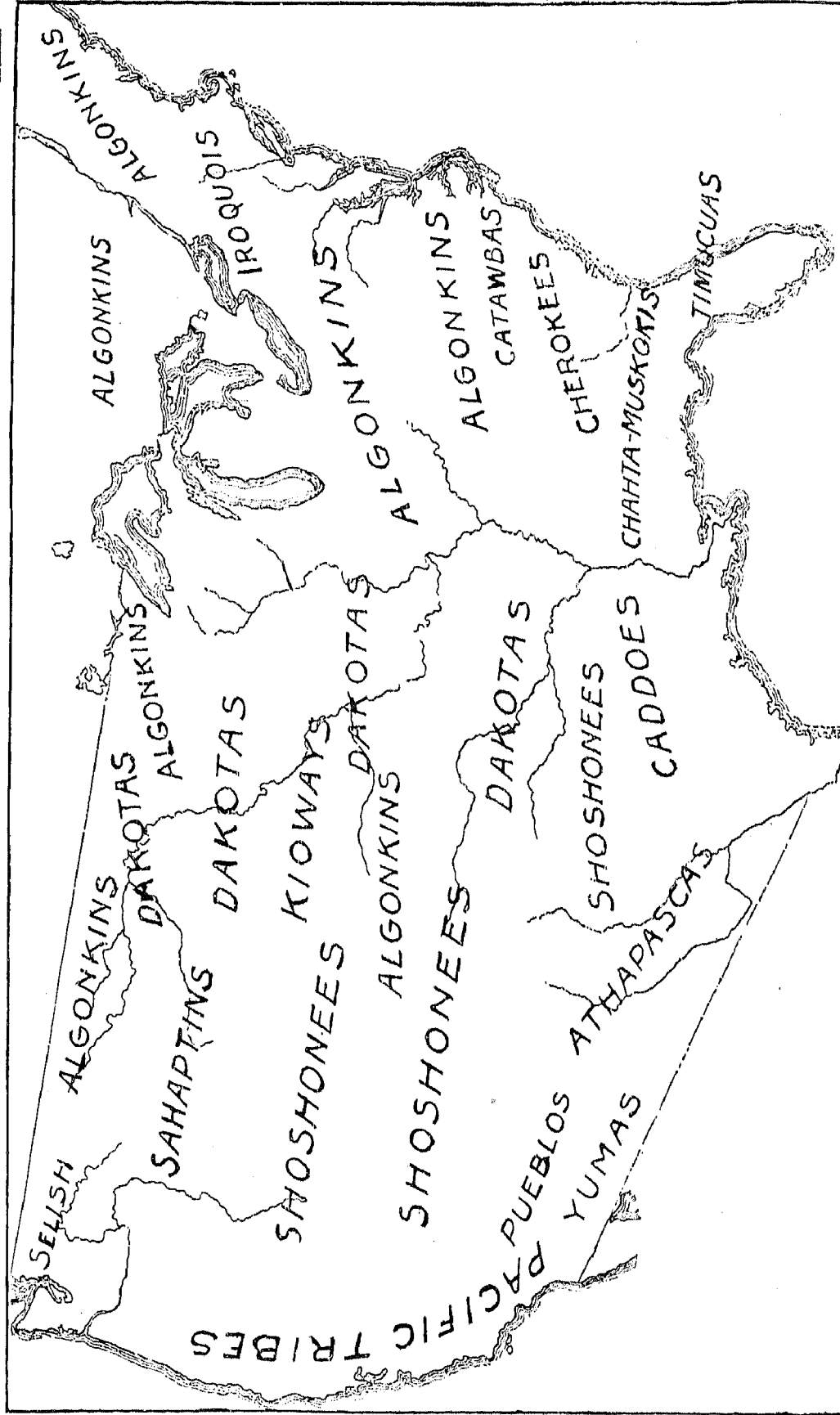
TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Smith River	Athapasean	.....	California. (a)
Snake	Shoshonean	Klamath	Klamath, Oregon.
Snohomish	Salishan	Lummi, Port Madison, Snohomish, and Swinomish.	Tulalip, Washington.
South Bay	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Southern Apache	Athapasean	White Mountain	San Carlos, Arizona.
Spokane	Salishan	Cœur d'Alène (Idaho)	Colville, Washington.
Spokane	Salishan	Colville	Colville, Washington.
Stailukoom	Salishan	Nisqually	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Stailakoom	Salishan	Puyallup and Squakson Island	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Stockbridge	Algonkian	Stockbridge	Green Bay, Wisconsin.
Sukwamish	Salishan	Lummi, Port Madison, and Snohomish.	Tulalip, Washington.
Snypai (Cosnino)	Yuman	Snypai	Arizona (a).
Swinamish	Salishan	Lummi, Port Madison, and Snohomish.	Tulalip, Washington.
Syawa	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Tabequache (Tabekwachi)	Shoshonean	Uncompahgre	Uinta (Utah) and Ouray, Utah.
Taos	Taínoan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Tejon	Mariposan	Tule River	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Tenckula	Shoshonean	Mission	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Tenino	Shahaptian	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, Oregon.
Tesuque	Tewan	(A pueblo)	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Teton	Siouan	Fort Peck	Fort Peck, Montana.
Tillamook (Killamuk)	Salishan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Tishamantan	Athapasean	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley	Hupa (Hoopa) Valley, California.
Tonawanda Seneca	Iroquoian	Tonawanda	New York, New York.
Tonkawa	Tonkawan	Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Oklahoma.
Tonto	Yuman	White Mountain	San Carlos, Arizona.
Tsahalla	Salishan	Shoalwater	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Tsahalla	Salishan	Chehalis	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Tshuk	Shinookan	Chehalis	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Tule and Tejon	Mariposan	Tule River	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Tumwater (Oregon City)	Chinookan	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Tuscarora	Iroquoian	Tuscarora	New York, New York.
Tututena (Rogue River)	Athapasean	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Twakanay	Pani Caddoan	Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Twna	Salishan	S'Kokomish	Puyallup Consolidated, Washington.
Two Kettle	Siouan	Rosebud	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Two-Kettle Sioux	Siouan	Old Winnebago (b)	Crow Creek and Lower Brule, South Dakota.
Two-Kettle Sioux	Siouan	Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River, South Dakota.
Uinta Ute	Shoshonean	Uinta (Utah) Valley	Uinta (Utah) and Ouray, Utah.
Ukiah	Yukian	.....	California. (a)
Umatilla	Shahaptian	Umatilla	Umatilla, Oregon.
Umpqua	Athapasean	Siletz	Siletz, Oregon.
Umpqua	Athapasean	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Uncompahgre	Shoshone	Uncompahgre	Uinta (Utah) and Ouray, Utah.
Unkpapa	Siouan	Fort Peck	Fort Peck, Montana.
Unkpapa	Siouan	Standing Rock	Standing Rock, North Dakota.
Wahpeton	Siouan	Lake Traverse	Sisseton, South Dakota.
Wahpeton	Siouan	Devils Lake	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Wailakki	Athapasean	Round Valley	Round Valley, California.
Wako	Pani Caddoan	Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Walla Walla	Shahaptian	Umatilla	Umatilla, Oregon.
Walpape	Shoshonean	Klamath	Klamath, Oregon.
Wappato	Kalapooian	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Warm Springs	Shahaptian	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, Oregon.
Wasko	Chinookan	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, Oregon.
Wazahzai	Siouan	Rosebud	Rosebud, South Dakota.
Wen	Algonkian	Peoria	Quapaw, Indian territory.
White Mountain	Athapasean	White Mountain	San Carlos, Arizona.
White River	Shoshone	Uinta (Utah) Valley	Uinta (Utah) and Ouray, Utah.
Wichita	Pani Caddoan	Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Oklahoma.
Wichumne	Mariposan	Tule River	Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Wimianceli	Shoshonean	Ute	Southern Ute, Colorado.
Wimatsp'ham	Salishan	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Winnebago	Siouan	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox, Iowa.
Winnebago	Siouan	Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska.
Wisham	Chinookan	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Wyandot (Wendot)	Iroquoian	Wyandotte	Quapaw, Indian territory.
Yakuskin	Shoshonean	Klamath	Klamath, Oregon.
Yakama	Shahaptian	Yakama	Yakama, Washington.
Yamhill	Kalapooian	Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde, Oregon.

a No agency.

b Largely embraced in area of Crow Creek and Lower Brule reservation.

Eleventh Census of the United States.
Robert P. Porter, Superintendent.

Indians.



LOCATION OF STOCKS OF THE AMERICAN RACE WITHIN THE PRESENT UNITED STATES AT THE TIME OF THE ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS.

(Prepared by Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D. Published in "Races and Peoples," lecture on the science of ethnography, 1891.)

TABLE OF STOCKS—Continued.

TRIBES.	Stock.	Reservation.	Agency.
Yampa Ute.....	Shoshonean.....	Uinta (Utah) Valley.....	Uinta (Utah) and Ouray, Utah.
Yanktonnai.....	Siouan.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brule, South Dakota.
Yanktonnai.....	Siouan.....	Fort Peck.....	Fort Peck, Montana.
Yanktonnai.....	Siouan.....	Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock, North Dakota.
Yanktonnai (Magaboda, Drifting Goose).....	Siouan.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brule, South Dakota.
Yankton Sioux.....	Siouan.....	Yankton.....	Yankton, South Dakota.
Yankton Sioux.....	Siouan.....	Devils Lake.....	Devils Lake, North Dakota.
Yuki.....	Yukian.....	Round Valley.....	Round Valley, California.
Yuma.....	Yuman.....	Colorado River and Yuma.....	Colorado River, Arizona, and Mission-Tule Consolidated, California.
Yuma Apache.....	Yuman.....	White Mountain.....	San Carlos, Arizona.
Zia.....	Keresan.....	(A pueblo).....	Pueblo, New Mexico.
Zuni.....	Zunian.....	(A pueblo).....	Pueblo, New Mexico.

THE INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES ETHNOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

The Indians are treated of in a graphic manner by Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, Pa., in a series of "Lectures on the Science of Ethnography", as follows:

The American race includes those tribes whom we familiarly call "Indians", a designation, as you know, which perpetuates the error of Columbus, who thought the western land he discovered was a part of India.

I shall not undertake to discuss those extensive questions, "Who are the Indians?" and "When was America peopled?" and "By what route did the first inhabitants come here?" These knotty points I treat in another course of lectures, where I marshal sufficient arguments, I think, to show satisfactorily that America was peopled during, if not before, the great Ice age; that its first settlers probably came from Europe by way of a land connection which once existed over the northern Atlantic, and that their long and isolated residence in this continent has molded them all into a singularly homogeneous race, which varies but slightly anywhere on the continent, and has maintained its type unimpaired for countless generations. Never at any time before Columbus was it influenced in blood, language, or culture by any other race. So marked is the unity of its type, so alike the physical and mental traits of its members from arctic to antarctic latitudes, that I can not divide it any other way than geographically as follows: 1, Arctic group; 2, North Atlantic group; 3, North Pacific group; 4, Mexican group; 5, Interisthmian group; 6, South Atlantic group; 7, South Pacific group.

All the higher civilizations are contained in the Pacific group, the Mexican really belonging to it by derivation and original location. Between the members of the Pacific and Atlantic groups there was very little communication at any period, the high Sierras walling them apart; but among the members of each Pacific and each Atlantic group the intercourse was constant and extensive. The Nahuas, for instance, spread down the Pacific from Sonora to the straits of Panama; the Inca power stretched along the coast for 2,000 miles; but neither of these reached into the Atlantic plains. So with the Atlantic groups: the Guarani tongue can be traced from Buenos Ayres to the Amazon, the Algonkin from the Savannah river to Hudson bay, but neither crossed the mountains to the west. The groups therefore are cultural as well as geographical, and represent natural divisions of tribes as well as of regions. The northernmost of this division is—

1. THE ARCTIC GROUP.

This group comprises the Eskimo and Aleutian tribes. The more correct name for the former is that which they give themselves, Inuit, "men". They are essentially a maritime people, extending along the northern coasts of the continent from Icy bay in Alaska on the west almost to the straits of Belle Isle on the Labrador side. Northward they reach into Greenland, where the Scandinavians found them about the year 1000 A. D., although it is likely that these Greenland Eskimos had come from Labrador no long time before. Throughout the whole of this extensive distribution they present a most remarkable uniformity of appearance, languages, arts, and customs. The unity of their tribes is everywhere manifest.

The physical appearance of the Eskimos is characteristic. Their color is dark, hair black and coarse, stature medium, skull generally long (dolichocephalic, 71-73). The beard is scant and the cheek bones high. They usually have a cheerful, lively disposition, and are much given to stories, songs, and laughter. Neither the long nights of the polar zone nor the cruel cold of the winters dampens their glee. Before their deterioration by contact with the whites they were truthful and honest. Their intelligence in many directions is remarkable, and they invented and improved many mechanical devices in advance of any other tribes of the race. Thus, they alone on the American continent used lamps. They make them of stone, with a wick of dried moss. The sledge with its team of dogs is one of their devices, and gloves, boots, and divided clothing are articles of dress not found on the continent south of them. Their "kayak", a light and strong boat of seal skins stretched over a frame of bones or wood, is the perfection of a sea canoe. Their carvings in bone, wood, or ivory, and their outline drawings reveal no small degree of technical skill; and they independently discovered the principle of the arch and apply it to the construction of their domed snow houses. The principal weapons among them are the bow and arrow and the lance.

The Aleutians proper live on the central and eastern islands of the archipelago named from them. Their language differs wholly from the Eskimo. At present they are largely civilized.

2. THE NORTH ATLANTIC GROUP [INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES].

The spacious watershed of the Atlantic stretches from the crests of the Rocky mountains to the Eastern ocean. Whether the streams debouch into Hudson bay or the Gulf of Mexico, their waters find their way to the Atlantic. The most of this region was in the possession of a few linguistic stocks whose members, generally at war with each other, roved widely over these low lands.

The northernmost of them was the Athapascan stock. Its members called themselves Tinnah, "people", and they are also known as Chepewyans, an Algonkin word meaning "pointed skins", applied from the shape of the skin robe they wore, pointed in front and behind. Their country extended from Hudson bay to the Cascade range of the Rocky mountains, and from the Arctic ocean southward

to a line drawn from the mouth of the Churchill river to the mouth of the Frazer river. The northern tribes extend westward nearly to the delta of the Yukon river, and reach the seacoast at the mouth of the Copper river. At some remote period some of its bands forsook their inhospitable abodes in the north and, following the eastern flanks of the Cordillera, migrated far south into Mexico, where they form the Apaches and Navajos and the Lipans, near the mouth of the Rio del Norte. The general trend of the prehistoric migrations of the Tinnah seems to have been from a center west of Hudson bay, whence they diverged north, west, and southwest. In physical features they are of average stature and superior muscular development. The color varies considerably, even in the same village, but tends toward a brown. The skull is long, the face broad, and the cheek bones prominent. In point of culture the Tinnah stand low. The early missionaries who undertook the difficult task of bringing them into accord with Christian morals have left painful portrayments of the brutality of the lives of their flocks. The Apaches have for centuries been notorious for their savage dispositions and untamable ferocity. They are, however, skillful hunters, bold warriors, and of singular physical endurance.

Immediately south of the Athapascans, throughout their whole extent, were the Algonkins. They extended uninterruptedly from Cape Race, in New Foundland, to the Rocky mountains, on both banks of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The Blackfeet were their westernmost tribe, and in Canada they embraced the Crees, Montagnais, Micmacs, Ottawas, etc. In the area of the United States they were known in New England as the Abnakis, Passamaquoddies, Pequots, etc.; on the Hudson, as Mohegans; on the Delaware, as Lenape; in Maryland, as Nanticookes; in Virginia, as Powhatans; while in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys the Miami, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, and Chippeways were of this stock. Its most southern representatives were the Shawnees, who once lived on the Tennessee and perhaps the Savannah river, and were closely related to the Mohegans of New York.

Most of these tribes were agricultural, raising maize, beans, squash, and tobacco. They occupied fixed residences in towns most of the year. They were skillful in chipping and polishing stone, and they had a definite, even rigid, social organization. Their mythology was extensive, and its legends, as well as the history of their ancestors, were retained in memory by a system of ideographic writing, of which a number of specimens have been preserved. Their intellectual capacities were strong, and the distinguished characters that arose among them (King Philip, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, Pontiac, Tammany, Powhatan) displayed in their dealings of war or peace with the Europeans an ability, a bravery, and a sense of right on a par with the famed heroes of antiquity.

The earliest traceable seat of this widely extended group was somewhere near the St. Lawrence river and Hudson bay. To this region their traditions point, and there the language is found in its purest and most archaic form. They apparently divided early into two branches, the one following the Atlantic coast southward and the other the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes westward. Of those that remained, some occupied Newfoundland, others spread over Labrador, where they were thrown into frequent contact with the Eskimos.

Surrounded on all sides by the Algonkins, the Iroquois first appear in history as occupying a portion of the area of New York state. To the west, in the adjoining part of Canada, were their kinsmen, the Eries and Hurons; on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, the Conestogas; and in Virginia, the Tuscaroras. All were closely related, but in constant feud. Those in New York were united as the Five Nations, and as such are prominent figures in the early annals of the English colony. The date of the formation of their celebrated league is reasonably placed in the fifteenth century.

Another extensively dispersed stock is that of the Dakotas. Their area reached from Lake Michigan to the Rocky mountains and from the Saskatchewan to the Arkansas river, covering most of the valley of the Missouri. A fragment of them, the Tuteloes, resided in Virginia, where they were associated with the Monacans, now extinct, but who were probably of the same stock.

They are also called the Sioux. Their principal tribes are the Assiniboins, to the north; the Hidatsa, or Crows, at the west; the Winnebagoes, to the east; the Omahas, Mandans, Otoes, and Poncas, on the Missouri; the Osages and Kansas, to the south.

The Chahta-Muskoki stock occupied the area of what we call the gulf states, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river. They comprised the Creeks or Muskokis, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and later the Seminoles. The latter took possession of Florida early in the last century. Previously that peninsula had been inhabited by the Timucuas, a nation now wholly extinct, though its language is still preserved in the works of the Spanish missionaries.

The Creeks and their neighbors were first visited by Fernando de Soto in 1540, on that famous expedition when he discovered the Mississippi. The narratives of his campaign represent them as cultivating extensive fields of corn, living in well fortified towns, their houses erected on artificial mounds, and the villages having defenses of embankments of earth. These statements are verified by the existing remains, which compare favorably in size and construction with those left by the mysterious "mound builders" of the Ohio valley. In fact, the opinion is steadily gaining ground that probably the builders of the Ohio earthworks were the ancestors of the Creeks, Cherokees, and other southern tribes.

Much of the area of eastern Texas and the land north of it to the Platte river were held by various tribes of the Caddoes. Fragments of them are found nearly as far north as the Canada line, and it is probable that their migration was from this higher latitude southerly, though their own legends referred to the east as their first home. They depended for subsistence chiefly on hunting and fishing, thus remaining in a lower stage of progress than their neighbors in the Mississippi valley. Sometimes this is called the Pani family, from one of their members, the Pawnees, on the Platte river. Their most northerly tribe was the Arikarees, who reached to the middle Missouri, and in the south the Wichitas were the most prominent.

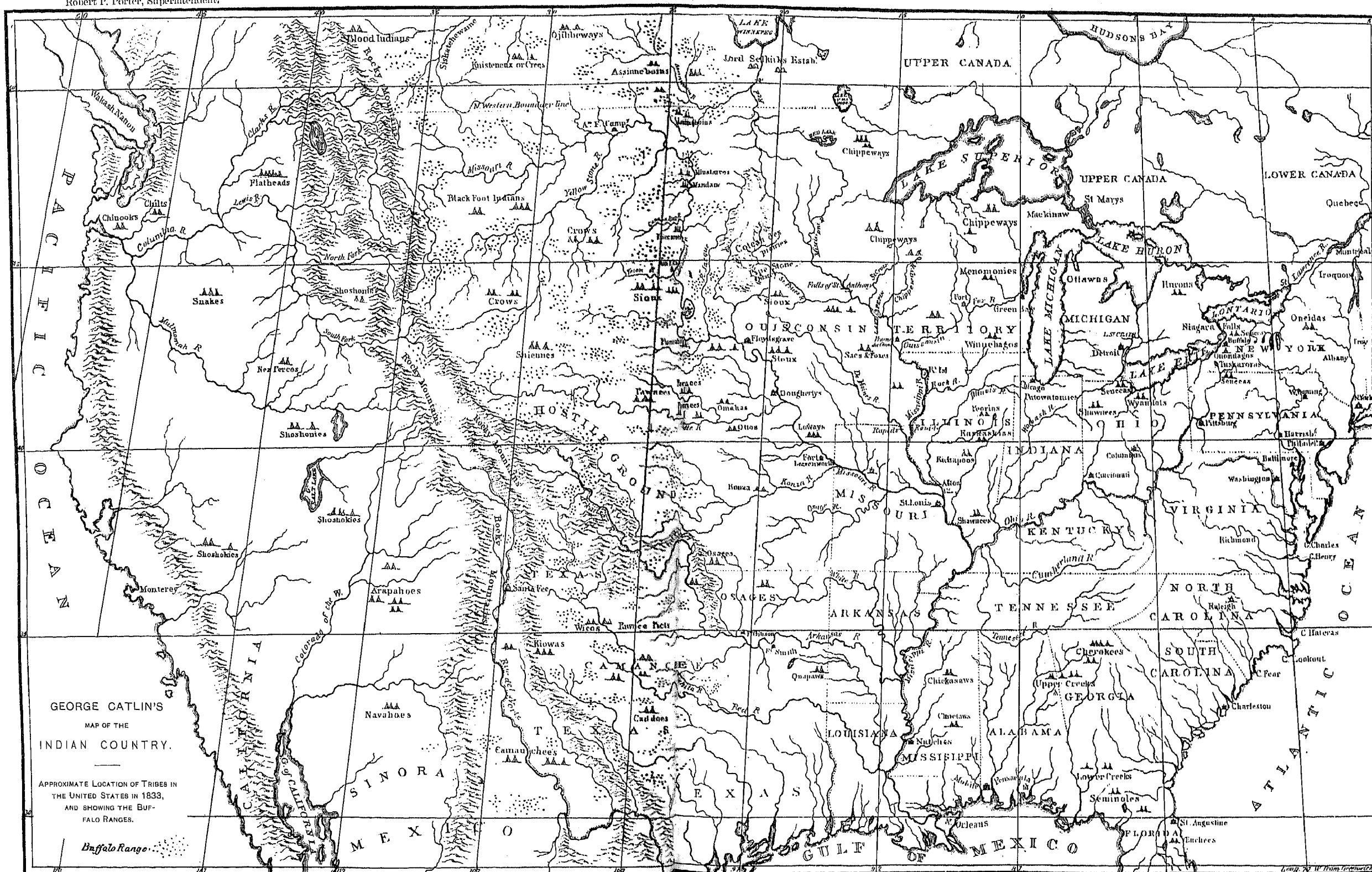
The Kioways now live about the head waters of the Nebraska or Platte river, along the northern line of Colorado. Formerly they roamed over the plains of Texas, but according to an ancient tradition they came from some high northern latitude and made use of sleds.

Omitting a number of small tribes, whose names would weary you, I shall mention in the Atlantic group the Shoshonee bands, called also Snake or Ute Indians. They extended from the coast of Texas in a northwesterly direction over New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada to the borders of California, and reached the Pacific near Santa Barbara. Many of them are a low grade of humanity, the lowest in skull form, says Professor Virchow, of any he has examined on the continent. The "Root-diggers" are one of their tribes, living in the greatest squalor. Yet it would be a serious error to suppose they are not capable of better things. Many among them have shown decided intellectual powers. Sarah Winnemucca, a full blood Pi Ute, was an acceptable and fluent lecturer in the English language, and their war chiefs have at times given our army officers no little trouble by their skill and energy.

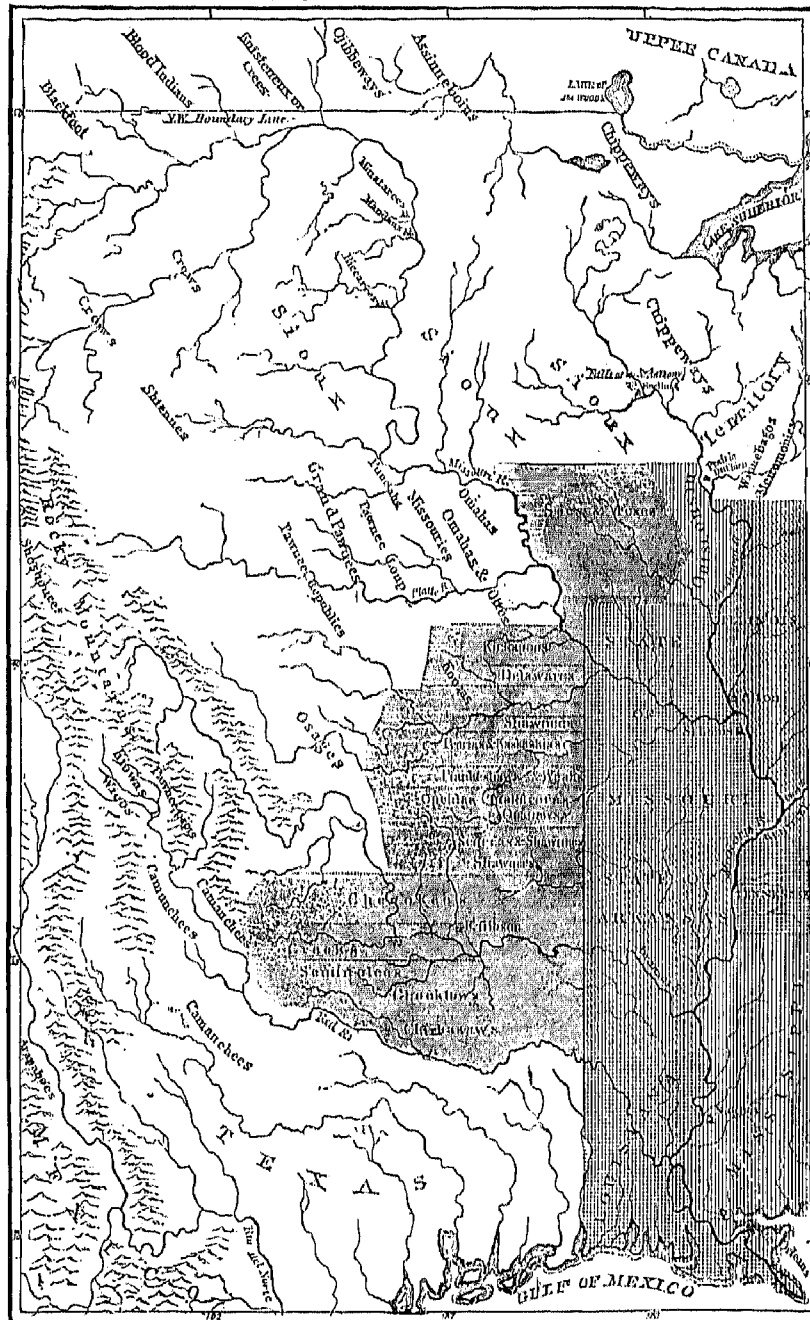
The Comanches are the best known of the Shoshonees, and present the finest types of the stock. They are of average stature, straight noses, features regular and even handsome, and the expression manly. They are splendid horsemen and skillful hunters, but men never given to an agricultural life.

3. THE NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

The narrow valleys of the Pacific slope are traversed by streams rich in fish, whose wooded banks abounded in game. Shut off from one another by lofty ridges, they became the home of isolated tribes, who developed in course of time peculiarities of speech, culture, and appearance; hence it is that there is an extraordinary diversity of stocks along that coast, and few of them have any wide extent.



Indians,



UNITED STATES INDIAN FRONTIER IN 1840.

Showing the position of the tribes that have been removed west of the Mississippi.

In the extreme north the Tlinkit or Kolosch are in proximity to the Eskimos near Mount St. Elias. They are an ingenious and sedentary people, living in villages of square wooden houses, many parts of which are elaborately carved into fantastic figures. Their canoes are dug out of tree trunks, and are both graceful in shape and remarkably seaworthy. With equal deftness they manufacture clothing from skin; ornaments from bone, ivory, wood, and stone; utensils from horn and stone, and baskets and mats from rushes.

To the south of them are the Haidahs of Vancouver island, distantly related in language to the Tlinkit, and closely in the arts of life. Their elaborately carved pipes in black slate and their intricate designs in wood testify to their dexterity as artists. South of them are various stocks, the Tsimshian on the Nass and Skeena rivers, the Nootka on the sound of that name, the Salish, who occupy a large tract, and others.

All the above are north of the line of the United States. Not far south of it are the Sahaptins, or Nez Percés, who are noteworthy for two traits: one, their language, which is to some extent inflectional, with cases like the Latin; and the second, for their commercial abilities. They owned the divide between the head waters of the Missouri and of the Columbia rivers, and from remote times carried the products of the Pacific slope (shells, beads, pipes, etc.) far down the Missouri, to barter them for articles from the Mississippi valley.

The coast of California was thickly peopled by many tribes of no linguistic affinities, most of whom have now disappeared. They offer little of interest except to the specialist, and I shall omit their enumeration in order to devote more time to the Pueblo Indians and cliff dwellers of New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona.

These include divers tribes, Moquis, Zuñis, Acornas, and others, * * * upon the same plane of culture, and that one in many respects higher than any tribe I have yet named to you. They constructed large buildings (pueblos) of stone or sun-dried brick, with doors and windows supported by beams of wood. They were not only tillers of the soil but devised extensive systems of irrigation, by which the water was conducted for miles to the fields. They were both skillful and tasteful in the manufacture of pottery and clothing; and as places of defense or retreat they erected stone towers and lodged well squared stone dwellings on the ledges of the deep canyons known as "cliff houses".

In connection with the discussion of the ethnography and the distribution of the Indians, two maps here given are as drawn by George Catlin. The first is an outline to show location of Indians in the United States in 1833. The second is a map of the Indian frontier in 1840, showing the position of tribes that prior to that date were removed west of the Mississippi river.